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Soviet Is Resisting U.S. Conditions for Mideast Conference

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is certain to reject conditions the United States has laid down for an international conference on the Middle East but is prepared to seek accommodation with Washington on Arab-Israeli questions, a leading Soviet expert said Thursday.

In the first Soviet response to U.S. demands last week that Moscow revise a number of its policies to clear the way for an international conference, Yevgeny M. Primakov predicted that the Soviet Union would not accept "one side setting preconditions for the other to meet, in order to hold the conference."

The State Department, listing conditions for Soviet participation in the Middle East talks, said last Thursday that Soviet Union would have to resume relations with Israel, ease restrictions on emigration, stop anti-Semitic propaganda and halt arms shipments to Iran.

Mr. Primakov, whose position as director of the government's Institute of Oriental Studies makes him an authoritative voice on Soviet views of the Middle East, also criticized the agreement reached by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for a joint approach to Middle East peace efforts.

"Not everything Arafat has done in recent months has benefited the Palestinians," Mr. Primakov said in an interview. His criticism of the PLO chairman focused on the Feb. 11 agreement with Hussein and

"the enmity toward Syria" he said.

U.S. officials said the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had not formally relayed to the Soviet government the conditions for an international conference the White House outlined during Hussein's visit to Washington last week, and Mr. Primakov said he was not aware of the specifics of the proposal.

But his reaction left no doubt that the Soviet Union would find the U.S. offer unacceptable, thus throwing into doubt a key component of the program worked out by the Jordanian monarch and the Palestinian leader.

The Kremlin had already indicated its unease with that agreement, which is intended to lead to the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel on the return to Arab sovereignty of the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Primakov voiced concern that the agreement "could open the door to a separate deal" with Israel that would not lead to the formation of a Palestinian state. The agreement speaks instead of a confederation by the Palestinians with Jordan.

He also noted that the proposal for a joint delegation "dilutes the question of the representation of the Palestinians" and said the agreement "could be made a pretext to be used by some anti-Palestinian forces."

Syria, a Soviet ally and supporter of Palestinian rebels who are charged with the killing of Israeli civilians, said in a statement that it was "not



George P. Shultz, right, the U.S. secretary of state, talked Thursday with NATO's secretary-general, Lord Carrington, at a two-day meeting of NATO officials in Portugal.

NATO Envoys Urge U.S. To Adhere to SALT-2

ESTORIL, Portugal — The European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization urged Washington on Thursday to abide by the restraints of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty, British and West German officials said.

They said the consensus surfaced after the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, discussed the issue at a session of NATO foreign ministers and asked for their views. "Everyone spoke and the consensus on SALT-2 was to keep the restraints," a British official said.

Earlier Thursday, at the opening session of NATO's 16-nation ministerial council, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany appealed to both the United States and the Soviet Union to respect the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty and the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Mr. Genscher said cooperative arms control required that "existing treaties are respected and that what has been achieved through arms control should in any case be preserved."

President Ronald Reagan is expected to decide this weekend whether to continue adhering to the SALT-2 treaty after Mr. Shultz reports on the allied views.

U.S. Drops Appeal

The United States has dropped efforts to get the NATO foreign ministers to endorse President Reagan's research program in space-based weapons despite French opposition to it. Reuters reported Thursday from Estoril.

A senior U.S. official said the French were only willing to note the existence of such research in Friday's final communiqué to the ministers. "If it was impossible to get it endorsed, it didn't make much sense to have any reference to it," he said.

Diplomats said France was not the only country reluctant to give public approval to the space program. Denmark, Norway and Greece also had reservations, they said.

Senate Backs Treaty

The Senate has overwhelmingly adopted a resolution urging President Reagan to continue adhering to SALT-2. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The resolution, by a vote of 90-5, was attached to a 1986 military spending authorization bill that calls for \$232 billion in programs for the Pentagon in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The entire bill, which would call for an increase in military spending equal only to the inflation rate, was approved on Wednesday, 92-3.

The resolution on the arms treaty has no force of law.

IRS Alerts Taxpayers To Cutoff

Income Exclusion For '82 and '83 Is Due July 23

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad who have not filed U.S. income tax returns for 1982 and 1983 must do so by July 23 to claim the foreign earned-income exclusion for those years, the Internal Revenue Service has warned. Those who fail to do so may face back taxes and penalties, it said.

"We want this to be understood as a fair warning," said Robert J. Kobel, an IRS spokesman. "The loss of benefits could be substantial."

After July 23, most taxpayers who seek to reduce their tax liability in the United States for those years could still apply for the foreign earned-income exclusion, but this is a much more complicated formula than income exclusion, and cannot be taken if no taxes were paid to a foreign country.

The IRS deadline also is aimed at increasing the penalty for Americans abroad who evade taxes. Anyone who is caught having failed to file by then may also have to pay taxes, interest, and penalties on full income.

Richard Van Ham, a tax accountant in Paris, said that in effect, the IRS "is giving taxpayers an amnesty" until July 23.

He said that until the IRS published regulations governing the income exclusion in December, questions remained about the measure's interpretation.

Those eligible for the exclusion can exclude up to \$75,000 in foreign earned income for 1982, such as wages, salaries, and self-employment income, and up to \$80,000 for 1983.

The exclusion does not apply to the salaries of U.S. government employees, diplomats and military personnel stationed overseas. However, any income that they or their families earn from work not connected with their U.S. government employment may qualify.

Returns for 1984 and thereafter must be filed within one year of the due date to qualify for the income exclusion. The filing date for 1984 returns was April 15.

Overseas taxpayers receive an automatic 60-day extension beyond the regular deadline.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)



Liverpool police collate data in a computer room about the riot in Brussels. A team of 50 officers are involved in an investigation and search for those who started the violence.

England's Soccer Teams Are Banned Worldwide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — The Federation of International Football Associations banned English soccer teams indefinitely Thursday from all international competition.

The ban was imposed because of the riot May 29 at the European Cup Final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin in which 38 persons were killed and more than 450 injured.

It does not apply to the English national team, which is competing with Mexico, West Germany and Italy in a tournament in Mexico City.

The ruling meant that English teams were barred even from friendly games against teams whose national associations are among the international federation's 150 affiliates, and were banned from international club competitions and tournaments. Friendly soccer games are the highest level of international exhibition soccer.

Joseph Blatter, general secretary of the federation, said that its emergency committee had thus imposed worldwide a ban imposed Sunday on English competitions in Europe.

Mr. Blatter said that the federation ban would be of the same duration as that imposed Sunday by the Union of European Football Associations. It said that English teams would be excluded indefinitely. The ban does not affect teams from Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales.

The international federation did not specifically mention Liverpool, whose fans have been blamed for inciting the riot.

The English Football Association has voluntarily withdrawn its

professional teams from European competition for one year, and Belgium has imposed an indefinite ban on all British teams, from schoolboys to professionals, including those from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The federation's ban does not apply to nonprofessional or youth teams. Mr. Blatter said that whatever happened in Brussels, it was clear that security precautions were inadequate, given what he called the "well-known hooliganism of English fans."

The secretary-general of the European soccer group, Hans Bangerter, was quoted as saying Wednesday that further sanctions were planned because of the Brussels riot.

"There will be other sanctions, not just against Liverpool, but against Juventus and the organizers, the Belgian Football Union," he said, according to the Swiss newspaper Sport.

The European group's Control and Disciplinary Committee is to meet in Zurich on Thursday to decide on further action.

Belgium Begins Investigation

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives set up a special commission Thursday to investigate the May 29 violence, United Press International reported from Brussels. The commission of nine, which has the same powers as an investigating magistrate, will produce its report within a month.

The chamber made the decision after its Committee for Domestic Affairs listened to an explanation by Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Norbom of how the deaths occurred.

U.S. Tells EC of Plan For Grain

Block Forecasts Further Sales With Subsidies

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

MAASTRICHT, The Netherlands — John R. Block, the U.S. agriculture secretary, warned the European Community on Thursday that the Reagan administration would continue its new export subsidy program aimed at what it terms unfair trade practices by community members and some developing countries.

Mr. Block urged the European Community to start negotiations to liberalize world agricultural trade. Defending the community's agricultural policy, Frans Andriessen, commissioner for agriculture, said at a conference in Maastricht that he did not believe in "megaphone diplomacy."

He was alluding to Mr. Block's announcement in Washington on Tuesday that the administration would release government stocks of surplus wheat for sale to Algeria in an effort to compete with subsidized European Community exports.

"I prefer to discuss matters in a calm and rational way," Mr. Andriessen said, adding that "adjustment of policy in the community, the U.S., or elsewhere is painful and politically hazardous."

He said the commission was still evaluating what action to take that would include retaliation as part of a list of options.

Both Mr. Block and Mr. Andriessen said that they planned talks in various community cities during the next several days to find some basis for discussing what officials have warned could develop into a trans-Atlantic trade war.

The two-way trade, with each representing the largest partner for the other, totals \$100 billion.

Failure to solve the dispute over farm exports could result in direct European Community retaliation against the U.S. move in Algeria, possibly by action against U.S. exports in other markets, commission sources said.

However, Mr. Andriessen ruled out the creation of an emergency fund, as was reportedly suggested by one commissioner.

In what U.S. officials called a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Jordanian Outlines 4-Step Proposal Toward Direct Arab-Israeli Talks

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jordan's foreign minister has detailed for the first time the proposal King Hussein made last week to Reagan administration officials for a direct, meeting between American officials and Palestine Liberation Organization representatives who would be part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The Reagan administration may ask Congress for further military aid to Jordan. Page 4.

Organization representatives who would be part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The king envisions a four-stage process leading to direct Arab-Israeli peace talks, the Jordanian minister, Taher al-Masri, said Wednesday.

The first step would be a preliminary session between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with no PLO representatives, Mr. Masri said.

He said Hussein told the administration that Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, would be prepared to make a formal declaration of readiness to recognize and negotiate with Israel, but would want a U.S. concession in return. The United States has refused to meet with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

As the concession, Jordan has asked Washington to state publicly that it supports "self-determination" for the Palestinians within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation that the king and Mr. Arafat agreed upon Feb. 11 in a joint statement.

Details of such an exchange of statements would be the main topic of a first meeting being arranged between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of



Taher al-Masri

state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

The United States would then hold a second meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would include PLO officials. Participants would discuss the details for an international conference at which direct Arab-Israeli negotiations would take place, according to Mr. Masri.

The conference and then the direct negotiations, which Mr. Masri suggested would get under way almost immediately, would constitute the third and fourth steps of the Jordanian plan.

But he said Jordan had not yet received an answer from Washington on its idea of two preliminary meetings.

In explaining Hussein's current view of the peace process, Mr. Masri was highly optimistic about the prospects for starting a new round of Arab-Israeli talks.

"I feel the atmosphere is the same as before Sadat's trip to Jerusalem," he said, referring to the 1977 visit by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that opened the way for the Camp David accords on Middle East peace.

"Something is going to happen," Mr. Masri added, "a breakthrough is approaching."

But the foreign minister said he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Berri Warns Israel of Attacks if Pullout Is Delayed

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Nabih Berri, the chief of Lebanon's dominant Shiite Muslim militia, has warned Israel that guerrilla attacks would be launched across its border if Israel maintains a security strip in southern Lebanon.

The threat coincided with reports that Israel was delaying the final phase of its withdrawal from Lebanon and keeping several hundred troops to support the Israeli-equipped South Lebanon Army in a strip along the border. Thursday was the third anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

[Israel withdrew its last troops from Lebanon on Thursday, according to Major General Ori Orr, the commander of Israeli troops in Lebanon. But he said some soldiers would continue to pass in and out of the southern part of the country, The Associated Press reported from Achziv, Israel.]

In an interview published Thursday in the newspaper Al-Haqiqah, Mr. Berri warned: "If Israel's intransigence for staying is increased, Amal will have to revise its equation. As long as Israel is violating Lebanon's sacred land, there is absolutely nothing sacred in the usurped land," by which he meant Israel. Amal is the Shiite militia controlled by Mr. Berri.

"If one inch of Lebanon remains occupied, this means that the entire country is under occupation," said Mr. Berri, who is justice minister.

"This will impose new alliances on us with the forces desirous of fighting Israel," he added.

He said this could mean asking help from Palestinian forces. Since May 18, the Amal movement has been fighting Palestinian guerrillas in refugee camps on Beirut's outskirts. The Shiites have sought to prevent the Palestinians from reconstituting their guerrilla bases in the country.

The continued control by the South Lebanon Army, which is predominantly Christian, of the town of Jezzine appears to have prompted Mr. Berri's warning. Jezzine is a Christian town overlooking Shiite Muslim villages.

On Wednesday, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon summoned the ambassadors of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — to ask their support for pressuring Israel into removing the South Lebanon Army from the border strip.

The fighting over the Palestinian refugee camps, though less intense than in its first few weeks, has led to a rise in street shootouts and robberies in Beirut's streets. Thursday, for the second straight night, gunmen fired grenades at Amal positions in the Muslim sector and at checkpoints manned by the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade.

Thursday night, Channel 7 television showed a scene of such an attack. Four rockets were fired from a 6th Brigade position against the Amal-controlled area, which is Shiite-controlled. Voice of Lebanon quoted the self-styled National Forces of Beirut as claiming responsibility for the raid.



An Israeli ordnance unit celebrated its withdrawal Thursday from Lebanon at the Israeli border town of Metulla.

U.S. May Have to Revise Sea Detection

Experts Fear Spies Exposed Submarine Surveillance

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Submarine experts say that as a result of the Walker family spy case, the U.S. Navy may have to rebuild portions of the undersea network of sound detectors that are a crucial early warning system against a Soviet nuclear attack.

Some experts, including former navy officers, said Wednesday that replacing the Sound Surveillance System, called Sossus, was potentially one of the most difficult and costly measures that might be needed to restore confidence in the U.S. submarine fleet's command of the seas, if the allegations of a 20-year spy network prove true.

The navy itself has not completed its appraisal of what steps might be needed to compensate for security breaches that may have resulted from the purported spy ring. Experts interviewed Wednesday emphasized that it was too early to be sure what countermeasures would be required.

Navy spokesmen, citing the con-

fidential nature of investigations by the Justice Department and a navy intelligence team, declined to comment on the case.

In interviews Wednesday, experts in naval affairs said they believed reports of possible military damage from the alleged spy ring might have been exaggerated.

Several experts said the worst danger would be that the Soviet Union had gained information that would help them track American submarines carrying ballistic missiles. The submarines are considered the least vulnerable portion of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

Four former and current navy personnel have been charged with espionage in the case. The experts said they believed none of the suspects arrested so far had access to recent information involving the submarines, which operate under a command independent of nonnu-

clear navy forces and with a separate communications network.

So far, the experts said, the only suspect with experience aboard submarines carrying nuclear missiles was John A. Walker Jr. His experience in the 1960s as a radio man aboard two submarines carrying Polaris missiles, experts said, probably would have given him access only to a limited amount of information useful to the Russians.

The Polaris class of vessel was succeeded by Poseidon submarines, which are now being replaced by Trident submarines. A number of Polaris submarines are still in service, but they have been modernized extensively.

Stanfield Turner, a retired admiral and former director of central intelligence, said Wednesday: "My alarm focuses on John Walker and his experience in the ballistic-missile submarine force."

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Aquino Slaying Witness Says She Was in a Mental Hospital

The Associated Press

MANILA — The only witness to testify that she had seen a soldier shoot Benigno S. Aquino Jr. acknowledged in court Thursday that she had been charged with crimes and had twice attempted suicide while in a Hong Kong jail.

"I may be the most wicked person in the world, but it does not change the fact I saw a soldier kill Senator Aquino," Rebecca Quijano said in Tagalog in the crowded courtroom.

Miss Quijano, questioned by attorneys of 25 military defendants, including General Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief, and one civilian, confirmed that she was confined in 1982 in a Hong Kong mental hospital after she had twice attempted suicide in jail.

"I will never forget my experience in the airplane as long as I live," she said when asked by the presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran, if she had any recollection of what she had witnessed.

On Aug. 21, 1983, she was aboard the airliner that brought Mr. Aquino on the last leg of a flight to Manila from the United

States, where the critic of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos had lived in voluntary exile.

She waited 20 months before publicly testifying to what she had seen.

Asked by Judge Pamaran if she could state with certainty that a shot had been fired by the soldier escort she saw holding a gun to Mr. Aquino's head as they went down the ramp from the plane, Miss Quijano replied only, "I heard a shot."

The witness said she did not observe what happened after the shot because "I got rattled," and left the window seat from where she had been watching as Mr. Aquino left the plane with soldier escorts.

Miss Quijano's lawyer said during a recess that her testimony made her an even more candid and believable witness.

She has been dubbed the "crying lady" because she was seen weeping in videotape scenes taken at the Manila airport at the time of the shooting.

Miss Quijano has testified that a presidential security officer, one of the accused, warned her not to re-

veal what she had observed. Under questioning by the defense attorney, Rodolfo Jimenez, Miss Quijano said she was arrested and jailed for six months by Hong Kong authorities in 1982 on charges of forged checks and possession of stolen goods.

Asked if she had been convicted on the charges, she replied: "I believe I was not convicted because the judge said I was free."

"Didn't you attempt to commit suicide by slashing your wrists?" Mr. Jimenez asked.

Miss Quijano lowered her head and began to cry. "Yes," she said. Asked why, she said, "Because I was desperate. I was innocent and they detained me."

She also confirmed in court that 11 criminal charges had been filed against her, but the prosecution said that all but one charge had been dismissed.

More than 400 people packed into the small courtroom, which has seats for 200. Dozens of people who could not get into the courtroom sat on the pavement outside and applauded the witness as she entered.



Rebecca Quijano crying on the witness stand Thursday.

McNamara Charges U.S. Lacks a Plan To Cut Arms

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert S. McNamara, the former U.S. defense secretary, has charged that the Reagan administration "does not have a plan" for arms control, and "has not thought out" its attempt to reduce offensive weapons while permitting the development of defensive systems.

"No one knows how to write a treaty that both limits offensive arms and permits defensive arms," he said.

Mr. McNamara called on the administration to drop its Strategic Defense Initiative of space-based missiles defenses in exchange for a "large reduction" by the Soviet Union in the number of its intercontinental ballistic missile warheads.

Mr. McNamara, who was defense secretary under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, made his remarks in discussing an article he wrote with Hans A. Bethe, a nuclear physicist at Cornell University. The article is to appear in the July issue of Atlantic magazine.

Mr. McNamara, who returned recently from the Soviet Union, said, "The Soviets will never sign another agreement limiting offensive nuclear arms" as long as the United States pursues the Strategic Defense Initiative.

That view was reflected in an article in Tuesday's edition of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, by the Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, who said pursuit of strategic defense by the United States would endanger "the arms control process."

In their article, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Bethe said the Reagan administration should continue missile defense research but at the same time strengthen the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to prohibit tests associated with development of such systems.

They wrote that if the United States was unwilling to refrain from such tests, "the Soviets will, with good reason, assume that we are preparing to deploy defenses." The Russians, the authors added, "will assiduously develop their response, and the prospect for offensive arms agreements at Geneva will evaporate."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Reuters Abandons Effort to Buy UPI

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Reuters, the British-based news agency, announced Thursday that it would not pursue a bid to buy United Press International because UPI had not supplied "requested information."

Luis Nogales, chairman of UPI, said that Reuters was one of "numerous parties" expressing an interest in UPI, which is operating under federal bankruptcy protection, but that "UPI did not solicit interest from Reuters."

Sources close to a committee of UPI's unsecured creditors, who are owed more than \$30 million, have said that a first offer by Reuters amounted to about \$5 million in initial payments, which the creditors found inadequate.

Gandhi Arrives in Paris for Talks

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India arrived here from Egypt on Thursday for a five-day visit aimed at improving French-Indian relations, which were recently clouded by the alleged involvement of French diplomats in a spy ring operating in India.

After an arrival ceremony Mr. Gandhi was scheduled to hold the first of five meetings with President François Mitterrand. Mr. Gandhi has said in recent interviews that he admires France's independent foreign policy and its sympathetic stance toward developing countries on economic issues. France has recently played an increasingly large role in India's development and is interested in providing technology that India needs to modernize, French officials said.

Reagan Aide Withdraws as Nominee

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Donald J. Devine, a strong conservative supporter of President Ronald Reagan, abruptly withdrew his name Thursday for renomination as director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Mr. Devine appeared before the Senate Government Affairs Committee, gave a prepared statement denying he had done anything wrong by keeping control of his job after his four-year term ended this spring, and then announced his decision. "I can count the votes and I don't believe that I can be confirmed by this committee, and therefore I withdraw my request for reconfirmation," he said.

Mr. Devine, 48, has been a staunch ideological supporter of Mr. Reagan but has been criticized for his tight-fisted policies in handling civil servants and for campaigning for Republican candidates. He came under fire from the committee for continuing to exercise the powers of director after his term ended and for not telling his successor, Lovett Cornelius, of his actions.

Delors to Propose Curb on EC Vetoes

PARIS (Reuters) — Jacques Delors, the president of European Commission, said Thursday that he wanted to cut back the vetoes that members of the European Community can use to block policy changes. He told a business symposium that he would put forward a proposal in the EC summit meeting in Milan later this month to change the community's 20-year-old tradition of unanimous decision making.

At present, ministers of the EC's 10 member governments can veto almost any policy under the so-called "Luxembourg compromise," which was worked out in 1965 to solve a dispute involving President de Gaulle of France. But Mr. Delors predicted that majority voting would sometimes be indispensable when the EC is enlarged to 12 members with the entrance of Portugal and Spain next year.

For the Record

The U.S. State Department has ordered the expulsion of Farhat Tibi, a diplomat attached to the Libyan mission to the United Nations in New York, following a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was linked to a plot to assassinate Libyan dissidents in the United States. (AP)

A leading Iranian politician, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is speaker of parliament, is to head a delegation to Beijing next month to buy arms and to boost trade, the Far Eastern Economic Review said Thursday. (AFP)

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemala's head of state, scheduled national elections Wednesday for Nov. 3 that will end 31 years of military dominated government. (UPI)

Jordanian Details Hussein's Plan for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

was perturbed by the resolution introduced Tuesday in the U.S. Senate that calls on the administration not to sell Jordan arms until it enters direct talks with Israel.

"It's not fair what they are doing, especially at this time when we are showing by all possible ways that we want peace," he said.

U.S.-Israeli Differences

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Remarks by senior Israeli officials indicate that sharp differences are developing between Israel and the United States over the merits of Hussein's peace initiative.

To say that we were enthusiastic here would be a vast exaggeration.

Mr. Shimon Peres, when asked how the Israeli government viewed Hussein's proposals.

Another senior official directly involved in foreign policy, who agreed to speak on the condition that he not be named, said Israel could not see anything in the king's initiative that justified the "euphoria and optimism" expressed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

He referred to a letter Mr. Shultz sent Monday to Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

In the letter, the secretary cited Hussein's recent statements in Washington that he had won backing from the PLO for negotiations with Israel on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The resolutions have long been regarded as providing for Arab recognition of Israel and the principle of exchanging Israeli-occupied land for peace.

Mr. Peres and Moshe Arens, a minister without portfolio who was sitting in for Mr. Shamir, began Wednesday to draft a formal cabinet response to Mr. Shultz's letter and Hussein's proposals.

[Mr. Arens questioned Thursday how fast peace negotiations were advancing, and said he doubted Hussein was ready for direct negotiations with Israel, United Press International reported.]

"[My guess is] under the best of circumstances it's going to be some time yet before King Hussein appears on the scene and starts direct negotiations with us," he said.]

U.S. Warns EC It Intends To Sell More Subsidized Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

"hard-line" reaction, a senior commission official said:

"If the Reagan administration thinks that we will somehow change our basic policy of subsidizing our farm exports, it is wrong, because import levies and export refunds are the backbone of the Common Agricultural Policy, and that is not negotiable."

The administration's action in Algeria and steps planned elsewhere could threaten new world trade negotiations to be discussed at a three-day meeting of about 20 trade ministers in Stockholm, beginning Saturday.

The U.S. grain decision "is certainly not going to help matters," said Willy de Clercq, commissioner for external relations, who will represent the community at the Stockholm meeting.

Mr. Block and other administration officials emphasized that additional export sales would take place where unfair trading practices were damaging U.S. farm exports.

Referring to the \$2 billion in surplus commodities authorized for the program, which some members of the U.S. Congress have called a "war chest," Mr. Block said:

"I prefer to call it a hope chest,

because I hope it will help our farmers. I hope it will bring some international agreement on trading rules, and I hope it will hold back growing protectionist sentiment in the United States."

Mr. Block continued to say where, when, or how the next sales transaction may occur.

"We are not going to use a shotgun approach with our plan by spreading bonus commodities across the board in the world market," he said. "Instead, we will take careful aim, targeting areas over the next three years where the program can do the most good for our farmers."

Aides of Mr. Block said that the administration would focus its retaliation against exports to third markets, particularly in the Middle East and Asia.

"The immediate goal is to increase our farm exports while working for fairer trading rules which should involve movement to phase out EC subsidies," said Joseph O'Mara, a senior trade policy adviser.

Some commodities not currently stocked, such as eggs, could also benefit from the program if the administration decides that community subsidies have harmed U.S. producers. "We used to be the largest exporter of eggs in the world; now it is the EC, mainly in the Middle East and the Far East," Mr. O'Mara said.

Mr. Block said that he was hopeful of obtaining agreement to start farm trade liberalization talks both within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based trade agency, and in bilateral accords with the community.

"The United States is still prepared to talk, but talk is not enough," Mr. Block said.

Soviet Gives Position on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

lengthy Mr. Arafat's authority, has also sharply condemned the Feb. 11 agreement.

Mr. Primakov emphasized that the Soviet Union would participate in an international conference that would seek "a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East" and was ready to establish "working contacts with the United States to prepare" for such a conference.

"It is not true that we propose that all of the problems have to be resolved in a package deal simultaneously, like that," he said, snapping his fingers. "We believe there can be interim solutions along the way as long as they are not separate deals. The conference could go on for a considerable time, and certain specific questions dealt with specifically, but within the framework of a general solution."

Mr. Primakov said it was premature to ask the Soviet Union to recognize Israel as a condition for the holding of the conference.

"In my opinion, the work of the conference would give some possibility to advance in this direction, but there is much precedent on the American side of working with countries in the Middle East in such a situation without having diplomatic relations," he said.

He specifically mentioned U.S. contacts with Egypt, Syria, and Iraq before diplomatic relations were established.

He also cited the resumption of U.S.-Iraqi relations this spring as an example of the possibility of Washington and Moscow finding accommodation in the region.

Blast at London Tour Agency

Agence France-Press

LONDON — An Israeli-owned travel agency in northwest London was heavily damaged by the explosion of a bomb thrown through the letter box at dawn Thursday, police said. No one was hurt.

Spy Case Said to Jeopardize U.S. Tracking of Soviet Subs

(Continued from Page 1)

totally vulnerable tomorrow," he said.

A former submarine commander with wide experience in the Pentagon and the shipbuilding industry, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said in an interview: "I can't picture any serious loss of strategic submarine security. That's a totally isolated command, and I think rightfully so."

Dr. Harlan K. Ullman, a former navy officer and Pentagon consultant, said it was his "understanding" that the ballistic-missile submarine force "remains silent on patrol."

Nonetheless, several experts said they assumed that, because of the Walker case, the navy had changed the travel patterns of the submarines and had altered codes and radio frequencies.

Several submarine experts with experience in the U.S. Navy and in the shipbuilding industry said they

believed the gravest possibility posed by the Walker case was that the Soviet Union learned details about the navy's ability to detect Soviet submarines, including sonar systems on American ships and the SOSUS listening devices.

Need to Rebuild Denied

The Defense Department said Thursday that the spy case had damaged U.S. security more than originally believed, but the navy does not plan to change its devices for detecting Soviet submarines, Reuters reported.

The assessment of damages "has gone up. If you want to say even more serious, that's fair enough," said Michael I. Burch, a department spokesman.

But Mr. Burch termed "flawed" The New York Times report that the navy may have to rebuild some of its detectors.

"There is no consideration being given to that," he said, adding, "We don't know what the total loss is."

Agca Describes His Training

(Continued from Page 1)

as 50 supporters, with the aim of destabilizing Turkey's government system and shaking its ties to the West.

The ideas and organization of these groups, he said, were linked to the Gray Wolves, the youth arm of the rightist Nationalist Movement Party of Colonel Alpaslan Türkeş, which was banned following the coup in September 1980 when pro-Western military leaders seized power in Turkey.

Questioned by Judge Santapichi about the activities of these groups, Mr. Agca said, "Their job was to spread the nationalist idea, to help the MHP [a reference to the Nationalist Movement Party]."

But he described the group as a "criminal organization, that used criminals," and said its activities also included "attacking violently with bombs and guns" and "making collections of money by robbing banks and post offices."

Asked by Mr. Santapichi for

specific examples of such terrorist acts, he described an attack on Turkey's constitutional court which he said, in language echoing Turkish rightist jargon, was "contrary to the Turkish nation, to the personality and the national aspirations of the country."

Mr. Agca said that he had acquired basic skills in the use of guns and explosives at a terrorist training camp run by Bulgarian and Czech experts, under the direction of the Syrian secret service, near Latakia, Syria.

"In this camp there were also Western terrorists," he went on, "French, Italian, Spanish and German. But I knew no foreign language, so I could not communicate with them."

It was there, he said, that he learned that the Soviet Union was "the political and financial center of international terrorism."

But he did not elaborate, and was not questioned further on that point by Mr. Santapichi.

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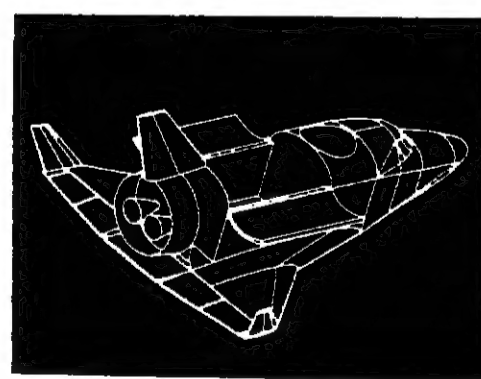


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South Africa Threatens Reprisals if U.S. Adopts Economic Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
JOHANNESBURG — Faced with U.S. economic sanctions over its apartheid policy of racial segregation, South Africa is threatening retaliatory measures, which could include an embargo on exports of strategic minerals and metals.

The U.S. House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Wednesday for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The 295-127 vote by the House demonstrated broad bipartisan support for the bill. The sanctions in the House bill, which would take effect immediately if the measure becomes law, would ban:

- New U.S. bank loans to the South African government.
- New U.S. commercial investments in South African businesses.
- Imports of Kruggerand gold coins into the United States.
- Computer, sales to the South African government.
- Sales of nuclear fuel, equipment and technology to South Africa.

The Republican-dominated Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a similar bill, 16-1.

For sanctions to become law, the Senate must approve the bill; then the House and Senate must compromise on language and the result be signed by President Ronald Reagan. Congressional leaders said the broad support for sanctions made it unlikely that Mr. Reagan would veto such a bill.

South Africa's deputy foreign minister, D.J. Louis Nel, said at a meeting of the governing National Party that South Africa was considering steps to protect itself from any U.S. sanctions and to demonstrate that it cannot be pushed.

"If legislation goes through the U.S. Congress this week, our enemies will be back next year pushing for more," Mr. Nel said. "Therefore, it is necessary to put our foot down now. The Americans must be made to realize that if they go ahead with disinvestment, South Africa will have to defend itself, and it will have to consider defending itself in a way that shows the world that South Africa is a regional power in Africa."

One of South Africa's options, Mr. Nel said, was the expulsion of about one million blacks from neighboring countries who work in South Africa without government permission. Their forced repatriation would cause severe social, economic and perhaps political problems in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland.

"One step taken by a government or private organization may have little or no effect," he said. "But for the organizers of the campaign, each one provides a new base from which other, more far-reaching measures, may be launched."

But government officials sought Wednesday to play down Mr. Nel's threat, describing it as a step that would have to be weighed carefully against South Africa's desire for better relations with its neighbors in black Africa.



Representatives William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, center; Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan, right; and Stephen J. Solarz of New York, all Democrats, celebrating after the U.S. House voted by 295-127 for wide-ranging economic sanctions against South Africa.

South African state radio said Thursday that the economic sanctions being debated by the U.S. Congress could herald harsher measures.

Another retaliatory option available to South Africa, according to Raymond Parsons, chief executive officer of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce, is economic countermeasures, particularly trade restrictions, boycotts and embargoes.

"All the big overseas economies rely heavily on South Africa for

supplies of vital strategic minerals," Mr. Parsons said Wednesday. "and several would have serious problems if the pipeline were frozen."

The United States depends on South Africa for industrially important minerals and metals such as chrome, platinum and molybdenum. But business sources pointed out that the United States has substantial stocks of many of these materials and there are alternative sources. In addition, they said, South Africa needs the foreign currency it earns from these exports.

Sentiment in South Africa is clearly rising nonetheless for a stronger response from the government of President P.W. Botha to the campaign for economic sanctions in Western Europe as well as in the United States.

A week ago, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced in Paris that France would apply sanctions if South Africa did not end racial discrimination within 18 months to two years. The Scandinavian countries have also taken trade measures.

(LAT, AP, Reuters)

Nicaragua Reports Shooting Down 2 Copters Crossing From Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
MANAGUA — The government has announced that its troops shot down two unidentified helicopters that had entered Nicaraguan air space from Honduras.

An army spokesman said Wednesday that the helicopters were among three that attacked an observation post Monday in the border province of Nueva Segovia.

He said it was not known who had been aboard the helicopters or whether any of them had been killed or captured.

The incident came at a time of tension between Nicaragua and Honduras, which is on its northern border, and Costa Rica, which is to the south. Nicaraguan troops pursuing rebel guerrillas have operated close to those borders in recent days.

Captain Rosa Pasos, the army spokesman, said the two helicopters that had been shot down were hit while operating over Nicaragua but managed to cross back into Honduras before crashing.

Honduras and Costa Rica have both charged that Nicaraguan troops have crossed into their territory. Nicaraguan leaders have denied this.

Officials said the Foreign Ministry had sent a "formal and energetic

protest" to Honduras after the helicopter incident occurred. The next day, Honduras denied that any helicopters had flown over Nicaragua from its territory.

In its protest note, Nicaragua said it had repelled three helicopters. But until Wednesday there had been no claim that any aircraft had been shot down.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra was quoted Wednesday as having said that government units, supported by helicopters and other aircraft, had been engaged in continuous combat with U.S.-supported rebels along both borders.

"We are going to continue these operations," he went on, "even though we know that the United States is trying to take advantage of these confrontations in order to create greater tensions between us and Honduras and Costa Rica."

Since soon after the beginning of the American-backed insurgency three years ago, government leaders have maintained that the strategy of the United States is to send its ground troops to Nicaragua if the rebels failed to overthrow the Managua government.

■ **Speakes Denies Report**

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, has assailed as "foolish" an article in The New York Times on Wednesday that said administration officials had

begun openly discussing contingency plans involving the dispatching of U.S. combat troops to Nicaragua, The Times reported.

The original Times account said that no one in the U.S. government viewed an invasion as imminent or desirable.

Mr. Speakes said The Times "needs to review recent history" and the public record of documents and speeches by President Ronald Reagan.

"The president has no plans to use U.S. military forces in Central America, period," Mr. Speakes said.

"To raise the specter of direct U.S. involvement is wrong, wrong, wrong."

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Accused Spy 'Loved the Glamour'

His Former Wife Describes Why She Called the FBI

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service
WEST DENNIS, Massachusetts — Barbara C. Walker, whose tip to the Federal Bureau of Investigation led U.S. authorities to what they call the largest espionage ring uncovered in decades, says her former husband began spying for the Soviet Union in the late 1960s to get money to shore up a failing restaurant in which he had invested.

In the following years, including almost a decade of their 19-year marriage, John A. Walker Jr., a navy communications specialist, continued to sell military secrets to Soviet agents for "well over \$100,000," she said Wednesday.

"I feel certain that he spent it all," she said. "John always lived a life style higher than he could afford — boats, airplanes and international travel."

She said she believed that his need for money to prop up his investment in a restaurant and bar in South Carolina, a business that she said eventually closed, prompted Mr. Walker to begin spying for Moscow.

"But he also loved the glamour of being a spy," she said. "He loved being one step ahead of other people, walking down the street and knowing something no one else knew."

Mrs. Walker said she agonized for years before going to the FBI in November. Even then, she said, she would not have gone to the authorities if she had known that her youngest child, Michael, would be charged with espionage along with his father.

"I love Michael so much," Mrs. Walker said of her only son, a 22-year-old sailor. "I love my country, but I never could have brought myself to do it if I had known he was part of this thing. I was devastated when I heard Michael was involved."

John Walker, 47, was arrested May 20 after FBI agents said he attempted to give a Soviet agent classified documents he had received from Michael, who served on the Nimble, a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. In addition, Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur, 50, and Jerry A. Whitworth, 45, of Davis, California, a retired senior chief radioman

with the navy, have also been arrested and charged with espionage.

On Tuesday, John Walker and his son pleaded not guilty.

Although Mrs. Walker insisted she knew nothing of Michael's alleged role, she said she had learned from her daughter, Laura Walker Snyder, 25, that John Walker had tried to enlist her as a spy in 1979 while she was an army communications operator stationed at Fort Polk, Louisiana. "Laura told me about it soon after it happened," she said. She would not give other details, or say where her daughter now lives.

Federal authorities have said evidence provided by Mrs. Walker and her daughter was instrumental in cracking what they have described in affidavits as one of the most serious breaches of navy security, especially involving secret communications and radio codes, for 20 years.

Mrs. Walker said in the interview that she had known of her husband's espionage activities since the late 1960s and that one day she had picked up the telephone at their home in Norfolk, Virginia, to alert the FBI.

"But I just couldn't make the call," she said. "I thought, 'How can I possibly survive with four kids if John is taken away?'"

But several months ago, more than eight years after their marriage ended in divorce, she sought out FBI agents in nearby Hyannis, Massachusetts, to tell them of John Walker's activities, Mrs. Walker said.

"I wanted to protect my children," she said. "I was seeking vengeance. Well, a part of me wanted to see him get what he deserved."

Mrs. Walker, 47, said she agreed to the interview in hopes of halting the "bothersome attention" focused on her by the news media since the case became public last month.

Mrs. Walker refused to provide details about information she gave to the FBI, saying that the bureau had asked her to remain silent.

She was also guarded in discussing the money she said her husband had received from Soviet agents. She did, however, say she knew of one instance when her husband received \$35,000 and that the total was "well over \$100,000."

2 Fibers in Tampons Linked to Toxic Shock

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Researchers at Harvard Medical School say they have discovered how high-absorbency tampons may have caused toxic shock syndrome.

The researchers said Wednesday that their findings suggested that it might be possible to bring the products back in a new form that would lower the risk. All three such high-absorbency brands in the United States — Rely, Tampax Super-Plus and Playtex — have been taken off the market.

Toxic shock, which has proven fatal in about 4 percent of cases, flared into prominence in 1980. Although cases were reported in men and children, most cases were linked to the growing use among women of new types of long-wearing tampons.

Doctors speculated that the tampons somehow encouraged the growth of the bacterial strain that produced the toxin that brought on the disease. But they could never say exactly why or how.

The Harvard scientists found that the high-absorbency tampons were made of two kinds of fiber — polyester foam and polyacrylate rayon — that have an unusual ability not only to absorb fluids but also to extract magnesium atoms from the vagina and bind them permanently into the fiber.

In a low-magnesium environment, they also found, certain bacteria normally present in the vagina and on the skin start producing large amounts of toxin. When magnesium levels are normal, the bacteria, *Staphylococcus aureus*, produce little or no toxin and cause no harm.

The Harvard experiments were done in test tubes. But Edward H. Kass, who led the research group, said the findings suggested that when women used tampons made with either of the two fibers, the fibers removed magnesium from vaginal fluids, prompting the bacteria to make toxin.

Fibers used to make conventional tampons now on the market are unable to bind magnesium, the researchers found. Mr. Kass said the

low magnesium levels did not encourage the bacteria.

The reason only a relatively few users of such tampons got sick, Mr. Kass said, is that most people are immune to the toxin. It is estimated that by the age of 20 about 95 percent of the population has already been exposed to "staph" toxin and has developed antibodies.

Mr. Kass, whose research was funded by Tambrands, which makes Tampax tampons, said the findings could lead to a safe form of high-absorbency tampon. "By adding back magnesium to these fibers," he said, "we could render the fiber unable to take magnesium from the environment and prevent manufacture of the toxin."

IRS Reiterates July Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)
yond the April 15 filing deadline. But they must pay interest on any taxes that are paid after April 15.

Taxpayers who use further valid extensions beyond these filing deadlines still will be able to claim the income exclusion, but there are few people in that category, Mr. Kobel said.

He said many Americans living overseas are unsure whether they are required to file income tax returns. A recent study by the General Accounting Office showed that 61 percent of U.S. adult citizens who were living and working in four foreign countries and were not connected with the U.S. government failed to file returns.

Mr. Kobel emphasized that Americans abroad are taxed on their worldwide income and that they must file returns even if they owe no U.S. income tax.

Some taxpayers who fail to file 1982 and 1983 returns by July 23 may have other means to reduce their U.S. tax liability.

Americans abroad who pay income taxes to foreign governments are allowed, within limits, to credit those taxes against their U.S. in-

come tax on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Americans who lose the foreign income exclusion because of late filing and who did not pay taxes on income earned in their foreign country of residence, such as some who worked for international organizations, may be taxed as though they lived in the United States and have to pay penalties and interest.

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N.Y. Starts Homosexual High School

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A public high school for homosexual students has been opened in Manhattan.

The school, which began classes in April in a Greenwich Village church, is named the Harvey Milk School, for the homosexual activist and San Francisco city supervisor who was shot to death in 1978.

Its organizers said it was the first public school in the United States to be geared specifically to homosexual adolescents and their problems.

"For the most part, the males are overtly effeminate, some are transvestites, and the girls are all tough," said Fred Goldhaber, a teacher at the school. "All of them would be targets for abuse in regular schools."

The New York City Board of Education is operating the school in conjunction with the Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth, a homosexual advocacy and counseling group financed in part by the city and the state of New York.

Twenty students — 14 boys and six girls ranging in age from 14 to 18 — are enrolled. All of them say they are homosexuals who have had difficulty fitting in at conventional high schools because of their sexual identity and who have dropped out of school, said Steve Ashkinazy, director of clinical programs for the institute.

Since its financing from the Board of Education began April 1, the school has been holding classes in the Washington Square United Methodist Church. The school's backers said they hoped soon to expand both the student body and staff and to move the school into a larger space with better facilities.

"A lot of kids are waiting to get in for the fall," said Mr. Goldhaber, who teaches all five subjects in the school's curriculum and who

is, he said, a homosexual. "These are kids who are serious about getting an education."

The program at the Harvey Milk School was first suggested to board of education officials by the institute, which has been counseling homosexual dropouts since November 1983.

Mr. Ashkinazy said there was some initial "nervousness" and "stalling" on the part of the board of education because of the controversial nature of the program. But he said staff members of Mayor Edward I. Koch and the office of the city controller had argued in favor of the program and had helped smooth its way.

Board of education officials estimate the annual cost of the program at about \$50,000.

Richard Organick, an official of the board of education, said the program had been organized to provide a standard education to homosexual teen-agers "excluded from the mainstream" at their high schools.

"The important thing is to get them back into a school, address their problems and get them on the diploma track," he said.

All 20 students in the program are school dropouts or truants who have been receiving counseling at the institute.

"When I started working here, I noted that we were dealing with lots of gay kids 15 or 16 years old who had been out of school for a year or more," said Mr. Ashkinazy, who is also a social worker. "The reason they gave was that when it became known in their schools that they were gay, they were harassed verbally or even beaten up."

One of the aims of the program is to teach the teen-agers, who come from all five boroughs of the city, to be comfortable with their own homosexuality. This is done, Mr. Ashkinazy said, through the class-

room curriculum as well as in after-school counseling sessions.

"One of the advantages of having a gay teacher is that he serves as a role model," Mr. Ashkinazy said. "Many of these kids have never seen a gay adult who is successful and not a hairdresser or one of the other stereotypes shown on television."

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FOR BETTER BUSINESS TRAVEL

U.S. Conservatives Help 4 Rebel Groups Ally for Anti-Soviet Campaigns

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JAMBA, Angola — Four anti-Soviet insurgent movements from Africa, Asia and Central America, meeting here under the auspices of a group of American conservatives, have announced the formation of an alliance.

The accord, signed this week by representatives of guerrillas fighting the governments of Angola, Afghanistan, Laos and Nicaragua, was drawn up in this remote guerrilla base, which Angolan rebels call their provisional capital.

The conference was organized by a U.S. lobbying group called Citizens for America, led by Lewis E. Lehrman, a millionaire Republican who ran unsuccessfully for governor of New York in 1982.

Jamba consists of a military base, a hospital, open-air schools and other buildings. The village is close to Angola's border with South-West Africa.

The new alliance, called the Democratic International, was praised by participants as a historic turning point. They described it as a result of an urge to be rid of Soviet and Cuban intervention across the globe that is as strong as the passions that once overthrew European colonialism.

U.K. Soccer Fire Called Accidental

The Associated Press

BRADFORD, England — A cigarette or some other burning object dropped by accident probably caused the fire at a Bradford soccer stadium that killed 55 people, an attorney involved in the investigation says.

Andrew Collins, an attorney for the public inquiry into the May 11 fire, said the object fell through the

But the immediate battlefield effect of the alliance, participants acknowledged, seems nebulous.

A group of conservative white South African college students also attended the gathering but did not sign the accord. Their presence seemed to symbolize South Africa's support not only for Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader, but also for the notion of an alliance between anti-Soviet groups and American conservatism.

The American lobbying group is thought to have financed the travel expenses of the participants.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Cape Town described the meeting as "a private venture" without the endorsement of the State Department.

Mr. Lehrman, who made his fortune with a drugstore chain, read aloud to the signers a letter that he said President Ronald Reagan had sent to him before he and other participants arrived here on chartered aircraft from Johannesburg.

"Around the world," the letter said, "we see people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination and an alien ideology. It is a global trend and one of the most hopeful of our times."

"Those of us who live in demo-



At his rebel base in Jamba, Angola, Jonas Savimbi, right, accompanied, from left, Dastgir Wardak, an Afghan resistance leader, Lewis E. Lehrman, a U.S. conservative politician, and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a representative of an anti-Sandinist guerrilla group.

cratic lands," it said, "have to be moved by the example of men and women who struggle every day at great personal risk for rights that we have enjoyed from birth. Their goals are our goals."

The participants, in their declaration, said, "Our common goals of liberty and constitutional democracy lead us to form this Democratic International."

The pact was signed by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Mr. Savimbi; the guerrillas in Afghanistan, represented by an officer named Colonel Dastgir Wardak; the Ethnic Liberation Organization of Laos, led by Pa Kao Her; and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, led by Adolfo Calero Portocarrero.

Mr. Lehrman, who depicted himself as a private crusader for what he called the Reagan doctrine of conservatism and challenge to

the Soviet Union, said he had not come here as a presidential envoy. But, he said, American association with the anti-Soviet insurgents is "not only an expression of the president's sentiments but also an expression of the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people."

That seemed to offer a contradiction, because for several years U.S. policy in southern Africa, as put forth by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has been to negotiate with the Marxist authorities in Luanda against whom Mr. Savimbi's rebels, who are based here, are fighting.

Moreover, Mr. Crocker has publicly excluded Mr. Savimbi from long-running and thus far inconclusive discussions designed to secure the withdrawal of the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola in tandem with independence for

South-West Africa, widely known as Namibia.

Mr. Lehrman said his impression was that those negotiations had been "immobilized."

The Democratic International pledged its four participants, all of whom are fighting Soviet or Cuban-backed regimes, to "cooperate to liberate our nations from the Soviet imperialists."

"Our struggles are one struggle," their declaration said, "the fight for independence from Soviet colonialism."

Mr. Lehrman also brought gifts to this distant bush settlement of 12,000 people. He gave each participant a framed copy of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and an inscribed copy of a bowl used in the home of George Washington. And he noted that the "American model of democracy is something for all" peoples.

White House Is Nearer to Seeking Additional Arms Credits for Jordan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is nearing a decision to ask Congress to provide Jordan with \$300 million in additional military credits that would allow it to order F-20 fighter planes and two advanced anti-aircraft defense systems, officials of the State and Defense Departments say.

But a senior State Department official cautioned Wednesday that the projected package had not been "signed off" by President Ronald Reagan and that the components could be changed.

Officials said, nevertheless, that they expected to begin briefing members of Congress next week on results of a three-month study of Middle East arms transfers. The study notes that Syria, which is heavily armed by the Soviet Union, presents a threat to Jordan, and it offers this as a rationale for the sale.

More than two-thirds of the Senate's members are on record as opposing the projected arms sale to Jordan at this time, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has passed a foreign aid bill that bars the sale of advanced equipment to Jordan until Hussein is ready for "prompt entry" into direct talks with Israel.

The package itself was agreed to in 1981 by the administration and Jordan, but it has not been acted on for various reasons, including the lack of visible support by Jordan for negotiations with Israel.

State Department, Defense Department and White House officials, however, now say that King Hussein of Jordan has taken signif-

icant steps that should be accompanied by the arms sale.

If Mr. Reagan agrees to the package, it almost certainly would lead to a dispute between the administration and many members of Congress who believe it is premature to offer advanced military equipment to Jordan before Hussein opens direct talks with Israel.

The principal issue is whether the Jordanians are actually moving toward direct negotiations with Israel, as the administration asserts, or are simply showing minor flexibility and have not made the decision to negotiate with Israel.

Administration officials also acknowledged that the move will probably strain relations with Israel, which opposes the transaction.

Under current practice, the administration is supposed to notify Congress 30 days before a sale of advanced military equipment — 20 days for informal notification, then 30 days for formal notification.

In the past, Congress could block a sale by majority votes in both houses. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1983 that such "congressional vetoes" are illegal, and an arms sale can now be stopped only through regular congressional procedures. Those procedures would allow the president a veto on any binding resolution, and Congress would then have the right to overturn it by a two-thirds vote.

That is why there is significance, demonstrating a potential for overturning a presidential veto, in the fact that more than two-thirds of the members of the Senate have signed the nonbinding resolution introduced Tuesday by Senators

John Heinz of Pennsylvania, a Republican, and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, a Democrat.

The administration has been urging members of Congress and officials of Jewish organizations to be more sympathetic to the problems facing the Jordanians.

On Saturday, a high-ranking White House official met with a leading official of an American Jewish group, the Jewish figure said, and told him that the king had gone as far as he could and needed tangible American backing in the security field. The Jewish figure told the White House official that he saw no way to support the administration at this time.

According to a Pentagon official, Jordan is seeking three squadrons of F-20s, a total of 54 planes. The Jordanians want them to be armed with advanced Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. In addition, the Jordanians want to upgrade their air defense system by buying the improved version of the mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missile, and the Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft missile.

U.S. and Jordanian officials agree that Jordan faces a continuing threat from Syria, which opposes Hussein's new peace initiatives with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman. Israel, however, argues that such equipment could be used against it.

Jordan is scheduled to receive \$115 million in military credits, plus an additional \$300 million would be sought to make it easier for Jordan to order the new equipment.

Taipei to Ask More U.S. Arms

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan will ask the United States for more advanced weapons, including jet aircraft, to counter a Chinese threat against the island, a senior government official said Thursday.

The official, who declined to be named, said that Taiwan needed the weapons because Beijing had not abandoned efforts to take the island by force. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that giving up the option to invade the island would make reunification impossible.

Taipei has rejected several peace overtures from Beijing since 1979, dismissing them as propaganda plays.

The Taiwan government has said that it still commands military superiority in the Taiwan Strait but that this dominance is expected to disappear within a few years if Taiwan does not acquire more sophisticated weapons.

The official said Taiwan needed new and better weapons because China was developing advanced arms that would threaten the island's security.

He said Taipei welcomed an American reassurance Wednesday that it would continue supplying defensive weapons to Taiwan. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan this year are expected to total about \$760 million, compared with \$780 million last year, according to official sources.

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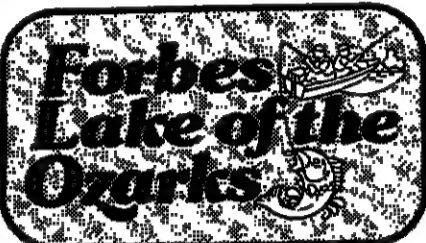
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Bonn, U.S. Differ Over Return of Alleged Nazi

WASHINGTON — The West German government has formally protested to the U.S. State Department over the circumstances under which Arthur L.H. Rudolph, the designer of the Saturn-5 moon rocket, returned to West Germany in March 1984 and renounced his U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Rudolph, 78, left the United States rather than face allegations by the Justice Department that he persecuted slave laborers while supervising production of V-2 missiles for the Nazis during World War II.

Mr. Rudolph was one of 118 German rocket scientists who were brought secretly to the United States after World War II to work for the army and later the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The West German consul general, Elfriede G. Kruger, said Wednesday that her government had informed the State Department that Mr. Rudolph "arrived illegally. When somebody has a passport, it means the government will take the bearer back. That didn't happen."

But a State Department official said he believed Mr. Rudolph's actions were voluntary and are "consistent with international law." He said that since Mr. Rudolph con-



Arthur L.H. Rudolph

cealed his Nazi past when he applied for U.S. citizenship, an argument could be made that he was never legally a U.S. citizen.

The World Jewish Congress charged Wednesday that the controversy over Mr. Rudolph was part of a "deliberate policy" of the Bonn government to block deportation of war criminals to West Germany.

The New York-based group released a copy of a 1954 agreement in which the West Germans agreed to readmit "any person who has received a visa for the United States under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953... if it subsequently established that such person received the visa through fraud or through misrepresenting material facts."

The West German consul said, "We are not aware of such an agreement."

Brazilians Open Grave In a Search For Mengele

EMBURY, Brazil — Workers opened a coffin Thursday that the police believe may have contained the body of Josef Mengele, the Nazi doctor known as the "Angel of Death" at the Auschwitz camp.

As hundreds of police and reporters looked on, three grave diggers with picks and shovels opened the grave in this Portuguese colonial town, 17 miles (27 kilometers) from São Paulo.

The workers were unable to remove the coffin, which stuck in the shallow grave. Police ordered them to smash it open with picks.

When the coffin was opened, bones and shreds of clothing were removed by hand and placed on a long metal tray, which was taken by a morgue truck to São Paulo.

The morgue director, José Antonio de Mello, who observed the exhumation, picked up the skull and held it high.

Mr. Mello said the disarray of the bones would make identification difficult.

Romeo Tuma, chief of federal police in São Paulo, said before the exhumation that he was "90 percent convinced" that the body was



Dr. Josef Mengele

that of Dr. Mengele. He said the body had been buried under a false name and identified as Austrian.

Mr. Tuma told reporters that federal police had documents and a diary belonging to Dr. Mengele that were seized at a German couple's home in Brazil, where he had apparently been living. He did not say when or where the documents had been found by the police.

■ **Drowning Reported**
In a Bonn report, the West German newspaper Die Welt said Thursday that Dr. Mengele had drowned near São Paulo in 1975.

In Paris, Serge Klarsfeld, a lawyer and active Nazi hunter, said in commenting on Die Welt's article that he viewed reports of the death of Dr. Mengele with "the greatest skepticism."

Soviet Puts 2 in Orbit; Repairs for Salyut Seen

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union put a two-man crew into orbit Thursday, and Western space experts said the highly trained cosmonauts could have been sent to continue repairs on the three-year-old Salyut-7 orbital station.

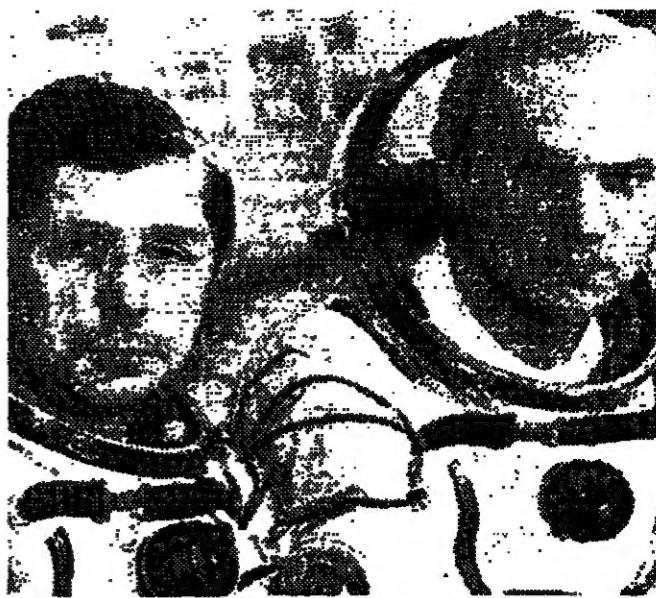
Vladimir Dzhanibekov, a veteran of four missions who is the commander, and Viktor Savinykh, the flight engineer, were aboard the Soyuz T-13 launch craft. The Soviet news agency Tass said.

The report gave no details about the mission, but it said Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh had started work and would later dock with Salyut-7.

Mr. Dzhanibekov, 43, visited Salyut-7 in July to help the three-man crew repair a leaky fuel pipe using new techniques and tools outside the cylindrical station. That Salyut crew set a record of 238 days in space.

The launch Thursday was the first Soviet manned mission since the Salyut team returned in October after 34 weeks.

Western space experts said the station had not been fully repaired despite several space walks made



Vladimir Dzhanibekov, left, and Viktor Savinykh, Soviet cosmonauts, were sent into orbit Thursday in Soyuz T-13.

last year by Mr. Dzhanibekov and others.

Salyut-7, launched in April 1982 and not used since October, still has problems in the command or electrical system, the experts said.

Mr. Savinykh, 45, is on his second mission since he began cosmonaut training in 1978, after working as spacecraft instruments specialist and as a space flight controller.

Mr. Dzhanibekov made his first flight that year and has become a leading cosmonaut, entrusted last July with teaching the Salyut crew how to use new tools to try to stop a leak that virtually immobilized the station last September.

He trained on an underwater mock-up of Salyut before instructing Colonel Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovoyov, two of the crew, in space.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States say they aim to set up permanently manned stations in space and establish factories. The United States has concentrated recently on its short-stay reusable shuttle while the Soviet Union has continued making endurance flights.

A Soviet shuttle exists but has yet to be launched because of problems with the booster rockets, Western experts said.

Polish Cleric Says Attacks On Church Are Growing

GDANSK, Poland — A Roman Catholic bishop told thousands of worshippers in Gdansk on Thursday that attacks on the Polish church were increasing but that truth could not be suppressed by "propaganda."

"We have noticed in the last few months an intensified action in our country to distract people from the church," Bishop Jacek Glocowski of Gdansk said at St. Brigid's Church, in a sermon marking the festival of Corpus Christi.

"This action has shown itself in criticisms of religious values and the pope, in attacks on believers and the clergy and even in the death of a priest," he said.

Father Glocowski was referring to the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a supporter of Solidarity, who was killed by security policemen last October. Four policemen were sentenced to prison terms in the case.

"We shall stick by our Christian values," Father Glocowski said. "People want the truth and the truth cannot be suppressed."

In Warsaw, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, called in a sermon for respect for human rights, including those of religion and education.

Ministry Says U.S. Wants Burt as Envoy to Bonn

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that it had received a formal request from the United States for the accreditation of Richard R. Burt as ambassador to West Germany.

The ministry's statement in Bonn was the first official confirmation that President Ronald Reagan would nominate Mr. Burt, 38, who is U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

Arthur F. Burns, 81, retired as the U.S. ambassador to West Germany last month.

A White House spokesman declined to say whether an official query about Mr. Burt had been sent to Bonn.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, who asked not to be identified, said that his government would grant the request for Mr. Burt's accreditation. The U.S. Senate also must approve the nomination.

The spokesman noted that Peter Boenisch, the spokesman for the West German government, remarked several weeks ago that Mr. Burt was regarded as a keen observer of European affairs and would be welcome if he were nominated as ambassador.

Political observers said that any prospect that the opposition Social Democrats would object to Mr. Burt's nomination appeared to have faded.



Richard R. Burt

Accounts that appeared in the West German press during the economic summit talks held in Bonn last month suggested that Mr. Burt played a key role in dissuading Mr. Reagan from meeting privately with Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor and leader of the Social Democrats. Mr. Burt denied the accounts.

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Nuclear Restraint at Risk

A critical battle is being fought for the president's mind. The outcome may determine whether the Soviet strategic forces remain limited by treaty to roughly their present size, or are provocatively expanded in ways that require a further major American response.

The present numerical limits of the SALT treaties cap the strategic nuclear forces of both sides, but cap the Soviet Union's far more tightly. Before taking office, Ronald Reagan called the unratified SALT-2 treaty "fatally flawed" because it allowed small increases in nuclear arms instead of an outright reduction. Once in office, he learned the value of treaties that limit the more easily expandable Soviet arsenal. "We will refrain from actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint," he declared in 1982.

Yet Mr. Reagan has remained ambiguous toward the treaties. He has let a faction in his administration loudly air charges of Soviet cheating, many of which are more matters of interpretation than clear-cut violations. For long he ignored the channel for debating compliance with the Kremlin, lest he give the scores of SALT treaty standing.

But the posture of half a leg over the fence can no longer be maintained. Mr. Reagan has twice postponed telling Congress whether he will continue to observe the SALT-2 limits when the treaty expires at the end of this year. He must also decide how to offset the next Trident submarine, soon to start sea trials.

America will then possess 14 missiles more than the SALT limit of 1,200 multi-warhead missiles, unless an old Poseidon submarine is retired and its launching tubes are dismantled. Mr. Reagan's hesitation about observing the SALT limits is hard to understand. The Russians have always tried to offset the quality of U.S. nuclear arms with quantity. SALT limits warhead numbers but impose no cap on quality. Under SALT, Soviet missile warheads may increase from 9,000 to 11,000. Unrestrained, they could reach 30,000 by 1995.

That would make American land-based missiles far less secure. Those who believe a "star wars" missile defense is possible should be the first to want limits on Soviet missiles. No wonder the Joint Chiefs have declined to support Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger as he urges abandonment of the treaty. If the Russians have indeed violated the treaty, the right response is to urge them to desist, not to violate it tit-for-tat. The Poseidon tubes should at least be mothballed until the suspected violations are settled, and then dismantled.

Mr. Reagan says he has "no more important goal than reducing and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons." The SALT treaties point the way, and set limits that constrain the arms race if the current negotiations drag on. Whatever flaws Mr. Reagan may perceive in the treaties, he had better have a better one in hand before he abandons them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sanctions on South Africa?

Proposals in Congress to vote sanctions against South Africa were lagging until President Reagan imposed sanctions against Nicaragua. The case for sanctions is that white minority rule is at once so odious and so powerful that it must be moved, and yet it can only be moved by extraordinary economic pressures applied from the outside. Not to attack apartheid in this fashion, it is asserted, is moral and political appeasement. That the intended beneficiaries may also suffer is set down as a price they are prepared to pay.

But there is a serious non-race case against sanctions. It is that the country's economy is its most effective engine of social transformation, compelling whites to grant blacks precisely the training and education, the livelihood and personal rewards, the choices of where to live and work, the associations and organizations, the sense of their own power and community, that apartheid would deny them. And South Africa's place in the world economy, and especially the high-technology, democratic, politically responsive parts of the

world economy, is a prime spur to this process. All of this is understood perfectly well by the sponsors of sanction legislation in the U.S. Congress. That is why they have quietly designed the particulars of their bill to make the minimal impact on black jobs and opportunities, consistent with sending South Africa a political message. The best thing about the bill is that its effect will be largely symbolic. But that does not make it wise public policy.

The bill is seen by many Democrats as a rebuke to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement." That is world peace, but a poorly aimed rebuke. The type of engagement that widens blacks' economic advantages and openings is the good kind. What deserves to be criticized in the administration's policy but is not attacked by this bill is the bad kind: the kind that lets too many South Africans ask whether the United States is serious about apartheid, the kind that has American diplomats seem more often to be apologizing for apartheid than demanding its abolition.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Greece in 'Calmer Seas'

If Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu means what he says, the Greek people have won a handsome victory in Sunday's election. Foreign affairs hardly figured in his Socialist government's successful campaign for a second term. "It's amazing," Mr. Papandreu told New York Times correspondent Henry Kamm on election eve. "The voters want responsible handling; they don't want adventures. . . . It is as if these matters have become tiresome." As a result, the prime minister contends, the United States and Greece's other allies can expect "calmer seas."

That would truly be amazing. Mr. Papandreu came to office in 1981 vowing — or seeming to vow — that Greece would quit NATO and the European Community and then close down America's military bases. Yet, despite much friction, Greece stayed in the alliance, won EC subsidies for its farmers and renewed leases on four United States bases until 1988. This time around, his party called for removal of the bases "in accordance with the timetable of the agreement." Since there is no agreed timetable, the game goes on.

Such games, more than anything conclusive that the Papandreu regime has done, have caused a fair amount of teeth-grinding in the alliance. And some distressing games have been domestic. In March Mr. Papandreu said

he would back a second term for President Constantine Karamanlis, the conservative who did so much to restore Greek democracy. Yet suddenly Mr. Karamanlis was grudgingly dumped and replaced, through tricky parliamentary maneuvers, with a Socialist nominee, Judge Christos Sartzetakis.

Mr. Papandreu's defense was that keeping Mr. Karamanlis would have been "political suicide," provoking a mass desertion from the Socialists to the Communists. Whether that analysis is valid, the logic is revealing. Politics come first, commitments second. What seems to matter most to the prime minister is to list with the winds of the moment, even adding to them with hyperbole. Yet in the recent campaign Mr. Papandreu called his conservative opponent, Constantine Mitsotakis, a "traitor" and a "wandering Jew" — epithets supposedly branding the leader of the New Democracy party as an opportunist.

His power assured, the prime minister insists that what finally matters most is the stalled economy. Inflation is at 20 percent, the highest rate in Europe, and the jobless rate is 10 percent. Mr. Papandreu has won a solid majority in parliament. If he means what he says about foreign adventures, he has plenty to occupy him at home. It's a big if.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Moderate Sikh Majority

[The Sikh crisis] is the most serious internal problem to confront any Indian government since independence in 1947. The only hope of a solution lies in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ability to reach over the heads of Sikh secessionists and extremists to the silent but moderate majority who may be prepared to deal with him. This means pursuing his stalled

policy of political concessions in the teeth of terrorist violence and not allowing the tighter security measures intended to contain the latter to wipe out the former also. Yet so far, Mr. Gandhi has only implemented one half of this strategy. The army is out on patrol in Punjab. If it is lucky it may keep terrorism at bay. But what Rajiv Gandhi has seemingly slowed down is his drive to win back Sikh moderates.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Writer O. Henry Is Dead at 43

NEW YORK — Mr. William Sydney Porter, known as O. Henry, the short-story writer, died on June 5 at the age of 43 of cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Porter was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, and was one of the most remarkable figures in American literary life. Few persons knew him well. He was excessively shy and averse to having any sketch of himself published. He never was a cowboy, as has been reported, but did have experience on a Texas cattle ranch. Afterwards he wandered in Central America, and then branched out as a newspaper writer. Finally he came to New York and soon became one of the best paid short story writers in the world. He was regarded by some as a second Mark Twain.

1935: European Youth Ask for Work

GENEVA — A group of 250 youths from all countries in Europe presented petitions imploring work to the International Labor Conference here [on June 6]. The youths marched through the city singing and carrying banners. There was a dramatic hush as they filed into the conference hall. Applauded by the workers' delegates, their leaders submitted the petitions, signed by 85,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 25 and headed "Give work to youth." The petitions asked the conference, among other things, "to provide the many millions of young people who, as a result of the industrial depression, are without work or bread, with opportunities of employment that will insure them a livelihood."

The United Nations Isn't Enough for the Job

By Thomas M. Franck

NEW YORK — On June 26, the 40th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, the best birthday present for the organization would be to relieve it of responsibility for matters beyond its competence.

Despite its promise to provide collective security, the United Nations cannot defend the free world against a growing threat to democracy: messianic far-right and far-left ideologies and ideologies spread by subversion and terror. To counter this danger to freedom, the democracies should organize for collective self-defense, much as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was devised to defend endangered national territory. The new strategy would be a pledge that an attack on one would constitute an attack on all.

This proposal is not a challenge to the United Nations but a sober reappraisal of its utility in the face of dangers unforeseen in 1945.

The United Nations performs some tasks well. The secretary-general has modulated the Iran-Iraq conflict. Blue beret police truce lines where combatants have tired of fighting. Aid to politically sensitive flows of refugees is handled commendably by global agencies, as are communications, agriculture and health problems.

While the UN Charter proclaims the organization's purpose as being to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," this hope has not been fulfilled. Some 200 large and small wars later, even Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary-general, concluded that "some of the assumptions on which the United Nations was based have proven unfounded." The most fundamental, and false, of these was that the big powers

that had won World War II would continue to cooperate to guard the peace.

Unlike NATO, an international body for the collective defense of democracy should not be based on geographic criteria. Every effort should be made to include the widest possible array of

Much aggression is waged within national boundaries, using random murder to destabilize authority.

qualifying states without regard to their economic policies or foreign relations. To avoid dependence on purely reactive measures, the organization should take imaginative economic and social initiatives to strengthen the sources of liberty. The test need not be determined qualification for membership need not be detailed. Any state that periodically elects its government by a secret ballot permitting free choice, and that has an independent judiciary, should be eligible. Members could be required to let the organization's observers monitor these few indicators.

It would not be necessary to spell out ahead of time what collective measures would be taken against, say, a military coup in India. Each government would be free to interpret its obligations

in light of circumstances, but there should be a duty to consult, take "appropriate steps" and use established machinery to coordinate action.

A false assumption in the UN Charter is that armies would wage future wars across national boundaries. Being addressed to conventional international disputes, the Charter specifically excludes concern with "essentially domestic" matters. But much of today's aggression is waged entirely within a nation's boundaries, often by shadowy armies without uniforms, using random murder to destabilize authority. The insurgents, often part of an external support network, appear as local "freedom fighters" engaged in domestic "wars of national liberation."

The new organization would decide when collective action was warranted by the facts of an internal conflict: for example, should Sri Lanka's democratically elected government be helped against the Tamil separatists, and, if so, how? Measures should be authorized collectively, perhaps by a two-thirds vote, to prevent the organization from becoming a cover for states' self-interested intervention in others' internal affairs.

The inability of the United Nations to deal with a pernicious new phenomenon is tempting America to emulate the enemy's tactics. Instead, it should join with like-minded states to consider a new forum to redress imperfections of the old.

The writer, former director of research at the UN Institute for Training and Research, is author of "Nation Against Nation: What Happened to the UN Dream and What the U.S. Can Do About It." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Tax Reform Touted as Free Lunch

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — "A challenge to lift us into a future of unlimited promise, an endless horizon lit by the star of freedom guiding America to supremacy. . . . You can almost feel your shoes lifting you up."

There was something wonderfully incongruous about President Reagan's May 28 tax reform speech, which featured that and other rhetorical gems. Here he was, reaching dizzy heights of patriotic fancy — for a tax plan. One might have expected "a great historic effort to give the words 'freedom,' 'fairness' and 'hope' new meaning and power" to entail something grander than a change in the size of the tax refund.

Not many politicians can get away with such rhetoric. President Reagan can because, well, who else could make an address about, among other things, the deduction for intangible drilling costs and make it soar? His speeches are, in a sense, the means by which he conducts his presidency. You could write his history from the speeches: from the first inaugural address to the great 1981 tax cut speech, to Central America, Lebanon-Grenada, the second inaugural address.

And now tax reform — or, as the president would have it, the "Second American Revolution."

This speech, although by no means his best, deals with the issues closest



to his heart: free markets and taxes. It is thus unusually revealing.

It contains the two classic elements of the Reagan speech: both a dazzling vision of America's destiny (the city on a hill, this time "the star of freedom") and a curiously pinched vision of what it takes to get there.

This is not the first time that Mr. Reagan offers great things for minimal effort. His promises and his proposed means for realizing them are often miles apart.

He proposes to trim the budget deficit — "a rendezvous with history . . . our future hangs in the balance" — with a \$56-billion cut from a \$200-billion deficit. He proposes to estab-

lish the centerpiece of the strategic arsenal — "a message of American resolve to the world" — with 100, now 50, MX missiles. He proposes to overthrow the Sandinistas — through the "contras," who are "the moral equivalent of the Founding Fathers" — with \$14 million.

Some of these reduced means, admittedly, have been forced on Mr. Reagan by Congress. But the rhetoric is never meant to fit the compromise.

Now the president is selling a tax plan. "I will replace the politics of envy with a spirit of partnership."

OK, I'll buy it. How much? Nothing. The country is running a \$200-billion deficit and will soon be

an unimaginable \$2 trillion in debt, and the president is selling tax reform as a tax cut. Something for everyone.

"Will our proposal help you?" individuals, families, entrepreneurs? "You bet it will." It seems that everyone will enjoy lower taxes. Everyone, that is, except a few big fat companies, probably Pentagon contractors.

There is one group of losers in our tax plan," says the president. Those "not paying their fair share." Is there a lobbyist — is there an American — who thinks he belongs to that group?

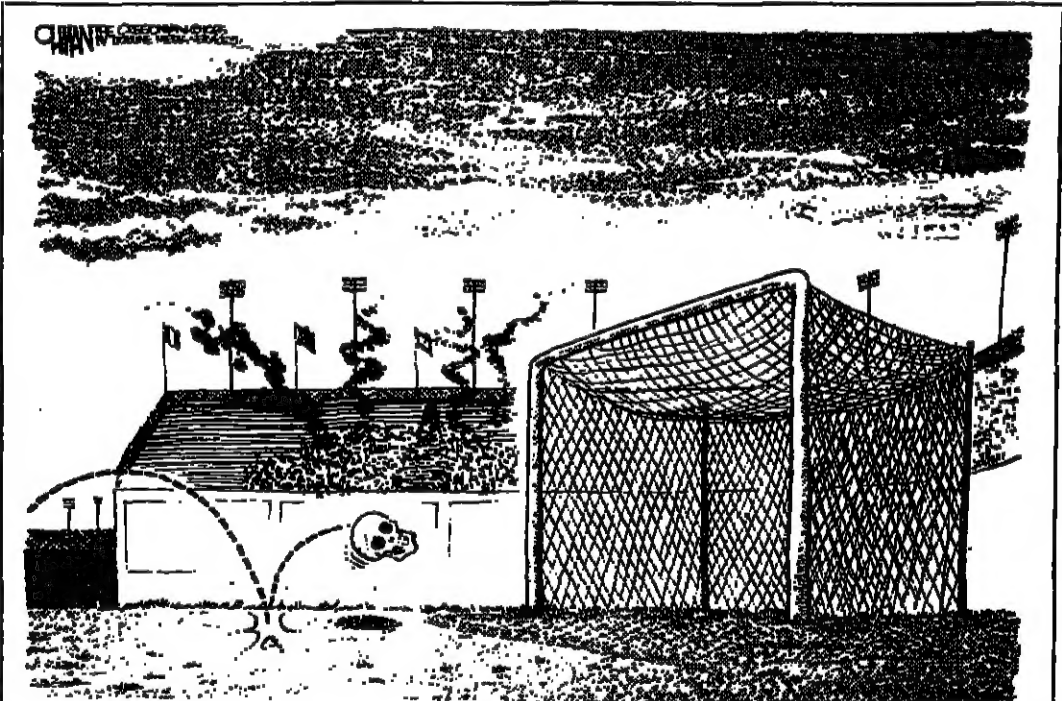
The problem with the appeal to patriotic patriotism is not just what it ultimately will do to the economy, but what it does to citizenship. The basic criticism of "Opportunity Society" conservatism is that it is so undemanding. It asks not what you can do for your country. It asks, as Richard Nixon put it in his second inaugural address, "what I can do for myself."

The rhetoric of tax reform insists that it is a free lunch for almost everyone. (The reality is different, but reality comes later.) So it was for Mr. Reagan's tax cuts and military buildup. These are, of course, borrowed lunches. The cost will be not just the price of paying them off (with interest), but the loss of some civic habits, such as duty and sacrifice.

Neo-liberals like Gary Hart who are trying to bring back such unfashionable ideas are having to tread carefully lest in the current climate they be tarred as malaise-mongers. Who needs sacrifice? Americans do. The Opportunity Society can take you only so far. Its vision of people engaged in unfettered self-betterment is a happy and very American vision, but a partial vision only.

The pursuit of private interests leads to general harmony only when things are going well. When the economy is expanding, all private interests can be accommodated by the law. That is why the Opportunity Society depends so desperately on economic growth. If growth should stop, even temporarily, a society that lives exclusively on the idea of self will experience intolerable strains. What will hold it together? Since no one is going to abolish the business cycle, that day will come sooner or later. Even the Opportunity Society will then have to appeal to feelings of community and solidarity. By then, who will remember what they mean?

Washington Post Writers Group.



The Real Trouble Is Competition Itself

By Alfie Kohn

LOS ANGELES — The deaths of 38 people in a soccer riot in Brussels last week have been blamed on everything from alcohol to the British character. Apparently, few have considered the fundamental explanation: The problem is with competition itself.

There is considerable research not only disproving the old "catharsis" view — that watching or taking part in aggressive activities blows off steam — but also showing that competitive sports promote violent reactions. Studies of children, professional athletes and fans demonstrate that such activities can lower our restraints against aggression.

The problem, however, is not just with sport: hostility is a frequent result of competition in the workplace, the classroom, the home, the playing field — any place where my success depends on your failure. This is what competition means: mutually exclusive goal attainment. Instead of laboring together toward a common end, we are obliged to work against one another. Since competition is, by definition, a kind of aggression, we should not be surprised to find that it often results in physical violence.

We have been carefully socialized to believe that competition is more productive than cooperation: that having a good time requires a win-lose structure; that humans are naturally competitive; even that the desperate race to be "No. 1" builds character. None of these notions are supported by the evidence.

More to the point, this sort of

training predisposes us to believe, along with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that the soccer riots can be blamed on a few hoodlums. Punish the individuals but leave the structural forces untouched.

This failure to perceive the underlying pattern continues when we come across other sorts of evidence of the ugliness of competition. We read about another college recruiting scandal, chemical self-punishment to boost athletic performance, frothing parents who push their children to win at all costs. Each is seen as a unique problem.

Outside of sport, too, the costs of competition are high. • A dispatch from the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Los Angeles last week began as follows: "Medical leaders and journal editors agreed today that highly competitive pressures in modern science were provoking cases of outright fraud and an even wider range of 'white lies' and deceptions."

• A new study, reported in the journal Health Affairs, finds that distortion in news coverage can be traced to the incredible competition among reporters and editors. • Herbert Hendin, a psychiatrist and expert on suicide, argues that competitive pressures are a leading contributor to the rise in suicide rates among American youth.

To be sure, not every soccer game erupts in violence, just as not every

scientist resorts to fraud. Society's rules and ethical standards usually manage to keep such abuses in check. But their frequency in virtually every arena of our lives suggests that they represent not the contamination of competition but its logical conclusion. Arrange a society so that success (and even a good time) is synonymous with beating other people, and the only questions are: When will the next episode occur? How bad will it be?

If we confine efforts to punishing those whose competitive spirit is excessive, if we install more police at sporting events, if we raise the penalties for cheating, we mistake the symptom for the disease. There is nothing wrong with any of these measures, but we should not delude ourselves into thinking that they are more than Band-Aid solutions.

The problem is competition itself, and our response must be to devise noncompetitive alternatives to our mania for winning.

Cooperative games and educational techniques are not in short supply; they simply get short shrift because of our reluctance to see where the trouble lies. Those who propose them are dismissed as radical, naive or irrelevant.

One wonders how many more of us must be literally or figuratively trampled by a competitive culture before we get the message.

The writer is the author of the forthcoming book, "The Case Against Competition." He contributed this comment to The Los Angeles Times.

Crusading In Favor of White Men

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — On June 21, 1963, a tense time in the struggle against racial discrimination in the American South, President Kennedy called 244 leading lawyers to the White House and asked their help. They responded by setting up the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

I remember that meeting and what it meant. For the first time the American legal establishment, the great private firms, committed themselves to working against the lawlessness of racism. And it was not just a symbol. The committee sent lawyers into areas where there had been just about no one to defend the oppressed.

That history gives special meaning to an event this week. Eighty-four trustees of the Lawyers Committee said they were "compelled for the first time ever" to oppose a nominee for federal office. They urged the Senate to reject the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to the number three job in the Justice Department, associate attorney general.

Mr. Reynolds has been the Reagan administration's assistant attorney general for civil rights. In that job he has wounded and outraged many, but I think his record has never been so coolly or devastatingly analyzed as it was in a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the Lawyers' Committee trustees. They judged him by professional standards, and found in his record an "indifference to law."

The United States government has essentially changed sides under Mr. Reynolds. That is what the statement makes so clear. Instead of fighting for the blacks and women who have been the historic victims of discrimination, the Justice Department is now "emphasizing the rights of white males."

That is even true, the Lawyers' Committee noted with a certain amazement, when Mr. Reynolds is talking about state troopers in Alabama. The force was fifty-white for its first 37 years, and the troopers were the enforcers of segregation. But when Mr. Reynolds writes a brief urging the courts to undo an affirmative action program to promote more black troopers, he talks only about "discrimination" against whites. It is as if there were no history.

"In increasing numbers of civil rights cases throughout the country," the statement said, "we are encountering for the first time the fervent and vigorous opposition of the federal government." It found "even more disturbing," Mr. Reynolds' "disregard for the rule of law."

Mr. Reynolds needs to dismiss his critics as political or special pleaders. So the auspices of this statement and its legal professionalisms are important. It was principally drafted by Thomas D. Barr, the great antitrust lawyer at Cravath, Swaine & Moore.

Right now Mr. Reynolds is trying to undo affirmative action plans for hiring of police, fire fighting and other employees by 51 state and local governments. The plans include consent decrees that the Justice Department pressed on the parties. All this is a sweeping effort to reverse special measures to give blacks and women a toehold in jobs from which they have historically been excluded.

The argument that Mr. Reynolds makes is that a Supreme Court decision requires the switch. He points to the 1984 decision in the Memphis fire fighters' case, holding that an affirmative action plan must yield to a bona fide seniority system.

The only trouble with that argument is that the courts do not agree with it. Five U.S. courts of appeals have heard it, and all have rejected it. They said the fire fighters' case covered what it said it covered, seniority, and did not affect other Supreme Court decisions allowing affirmative action plans to fill new vacancies.

Being long on the law is nothing new for Mr. Reynolds. He made it his mission to reverse longstanding government policy against tax exemptions for racist private schools.

Mr. Reynolds is an important figure, more important than his title. For he demonstrates how different the new right is from the old conservatism: how ready to use the law for narrow instrumental ends, how impervious to the sufferings of history. In short, how lawless and heartless.

President Kennedy said in June 1963 that 100 years had passed since Lincoln freed the slaves but their heirs were not yet fully free. "They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice; they are not yet freed from social and economic oppression." Most of us, white and black, know that that is still true. But William Bradford Reynolds does not.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Missing the Dutch Point

Regarding the opinion column "Since When Is Last a New Problem?" (May 24) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

It apparently failed to occur to the writer that people can misunderstand the meaning of a word when they converse in a foreign language. Mr. Yoder tells of a friend, chatting with Dutch businessmen on a flight from London, who caused a misunderstanding by saying he was going to "concentrate" on seeing "pictures." In Dutch, "pictures" is not a synonym for "paintings." Mr. Yoder's friend should have been alerted by the businessmen's "genuine astonishment." But in that event Mr. Yoder would not have been able to use the anecdote to reinforce his argument, which in effect insults the Dutch.

If Mr. Yoder had been willing to shift his focus away from the more sensational aspects of the protests during the pope's visit to the Netherlands, he might have understood what the protests were about. For many, it is not enough that they themselves have the luxury of being

able to ignore Rome when millions of poor people in the rest of the world continue to suffer the consequences of the pope's repressive views.

ANNETTE SLOTHOUBER.

Abidjan.

And Don't You Forget It

And I say unto you — despite William Safire's strictures in "Non-Starters" (May 20) — that not only sentences, but verses and whole chapters shall start with "and." Twenty-nine of the first 31 verses of Chapter 1 of Genesis start with "and." And it's all first-rate stuff.

NORMAN SANDERS.

Hovik, Norway.

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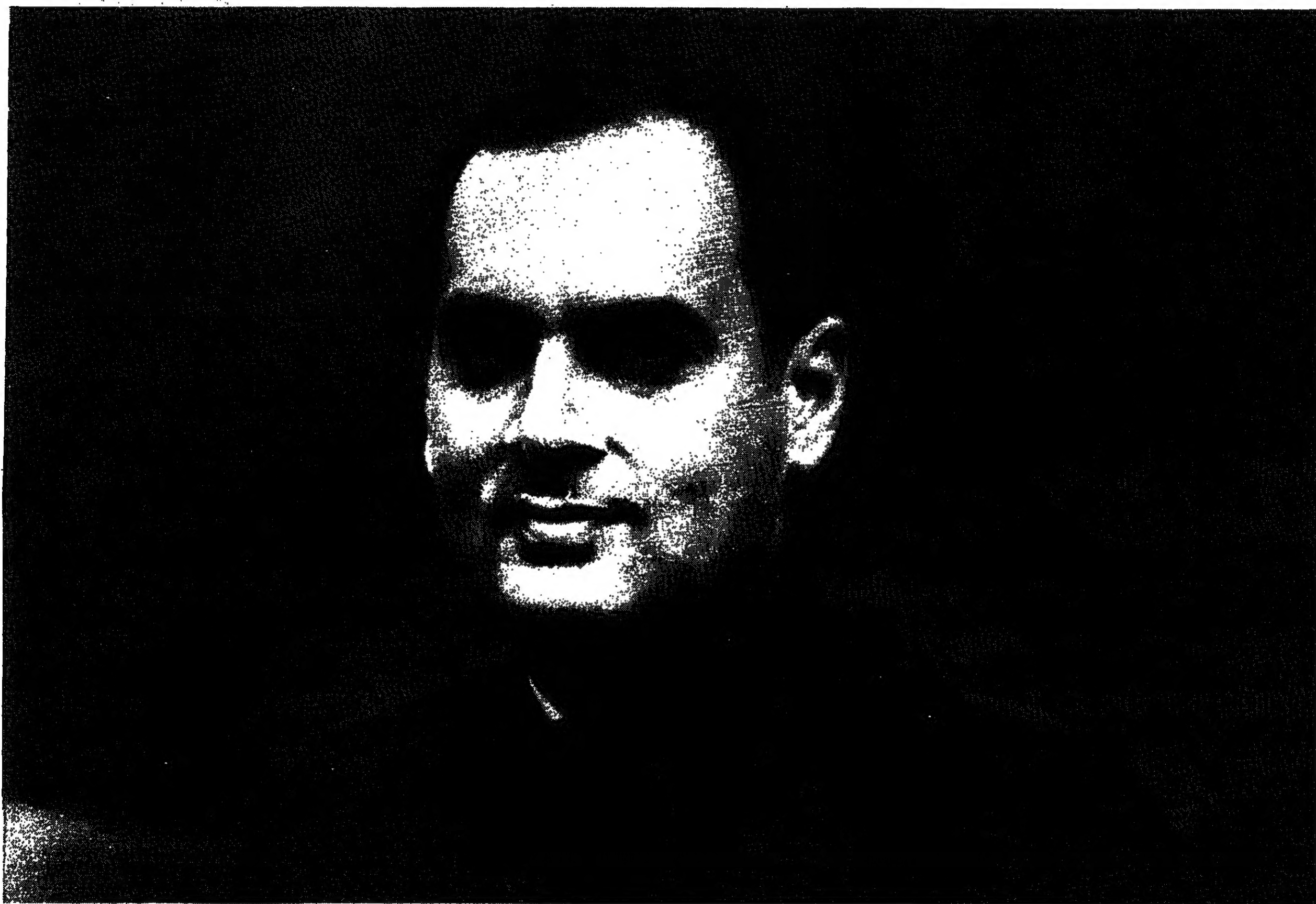
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large manpower and a good record
in dealing with foreign companies.*

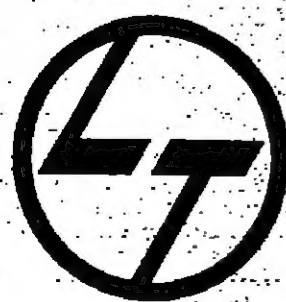
Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of India



India's Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is on his first official visit to France, as the representative of the world's largest democracy. His objective is to establish closer ties and create a better

understanding of the emerging opportunities in India.

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Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

June 7, 1985

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At Tony awards: Roger Miller, left, composer of winning "Big River" score; Ron Richardson, best featured actor; Des McAnuff, best director.

Broadway Season Ended With Resounding Thud

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — Despite the production of several acclaimed dramas, Broadway is concluding its worst economic season in a decade, as indicated by both statistics and emotional reaction in the industry. What remains uncertain, and hotly debated in theater circles, is whether the slump is part of Broadway's cyclical nature or the harbinger of a long-term decline.

Attendance and theater occupancy — known in the trade as "playing weeks" — are at their lowest since the mid-1970s, according to statistics from the League of American Theaters and Producers. The 33 new shows that have opened by May 31, the official end of the season, represent the fewest in any season this century, league figures show.

Box-office income — which generally rises even when other measures of Broadway activity decline — is \$9 million less than last season's level of \$227 million, the league says. The seasonal gross is likely to be the third highest in Broadway history, but it marks only the second time since the 1972-1973 season that income has not gone up from the previous theater year.

The slump can be largely traced to the lack of a new hit musical to stimulate income and public excitement. Eight musicals opened this year; four are still running. For the first time in their 38-year history, the nominating committee for the Tony awards, which were announced Sunday, dropped three categories — choreography and leading actor and actress — because of the dearth of competition. Even "Big River" — based on Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" — which won seven Tonys including best musical and best featured actor for Ron Richardson as the runaway slave Jim, cannot be considered certain to survive the summer.

The season also indicates the increasing gap between the haves and have-nots. The Shubert Organization, the largest theater-owner on Broadway, recorded gains of more than 10 percent in attendance and playing weeks over last season. The organization's box-office income as of March 31 stood at \$93 million, compared with \$81 million on that date last season.

While the Shubert Organization has taken in \$12 million more than it did last season, the rest of Broadway — smaller theater-owners and independent producers — has

taken in \$21 million less. Despite the Shubert gains in attendance and playing weeks, both fell industrywide. The projected attendance of 7.4 million is the lowest since 1973-1974, league figures show.

The disparity in fortunes is reflected in words. Shubert executives remain more bullish than almost anyone else on Broadway. "It's the most successful season we've ever had," said Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization. "We hope all of the stories about how Broadway is depressed will disappear." James Nederlander, president of the Nederlander Organization, the second-largest theater-owner on Broadway, also said he considered reports of Broadway's woes this season to be exaggerated.

Jacobs likened the current Broadway season to the sluggish years in the early 1970s, before "A Chorus Line" helped revive the industry. Such musicals as Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Song and Dance," Tim Rice's "Chess" and Marvin Hamlisch's "Smile," Jacobs suggested, may arrive next season and similarly stir Broadway.

His view is shared by Harvey Sabelson, executive director of the League of American Theaters and Producers. "Yes, it was a lousy season, yes some of the Tony nominees aren't what they should be," Sabelson said. "But I have to believe it's cyclical. We had years like this in the early '70s and all of a sudden there was 'Chorus Line' and 'Grease' and 'The Wiz.' So I don't think this year is a sign of anything chronically wrong."

Many others in the theater industry, however, disagree. Rather than an aberration, they say, this season was the culmination of years of problems on Broadway — rising costs and ticket prices, the decline of the independent producer and the difficulty of developing new musicals.

"We've just been waiting for the one year when nothing came together," said Emanuel Azenberg, an independent producer who has co-produced such shows as "Whoopi Goldberg" and "Joe Egg" with the Shubert Organization. "Now the chickens are coming home to roost. It's going to get worse and maybe it has to get worse before everyone drops the party line and works together. I

Continued on page 11

2 Playwrights in Search of a Dialogue

NEW YORK — When David Rabe's first play, "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," was performed at New York's Public Theater, Neil Simon was on his 11th play, "The Prisoner of Second Avenue." Since that year, 1971, both men have consolidated their reputations — Simon as America's most successful and prolific playwright, Rabe as one of the most provocative.

Simon's 22d play, "Biloxi Blues," and Rabe's seventh, "Hurlyburly," were among nominees for this year's Tony awards for best play ("Biloxi" won). On the face of it, the two would seem to have little else in common as playwrights.

Simon, 57, is a Brooklyn-born Jew whose Depression childhood was the theme of his hit "Brighton Beach Memoirs," which opened in 1983. Rabe, 45, was born in Iowa and raised a Catholic. His "Pavlo Hummel," "Sticks and Bones," "Streamers" and "The Orphan" draw on his Vietnam combat experience.

But when, at the invitation of The New York Times Magazine, these representatives of different generations got together to talk about the theater, their attitudes and methods of playwrighting turned out to be strikingly similar. The following edited excerpts are from a conversation occasionally prompted by Samuel G. Freedman of The Times's cultural staff and Michaela Williams, the magazine's cultural editor.

Writing for the Theater

RABE: I grew up in the Midwest, and I never heard of the theater. I was maybe 15 before I saw a play. I didn't think about writing at that point, but it made a big impression on me. There is something in the thing with the audience, although I also have a terrible personal reaction to the audience. I have a very hard time going near the theater once they show up.

SIMON: I have the same reaction. Not because I'm afraid of the audience, I just seem to lose interest the minute the play has opened. As for what attracted me to the theater, my background was different. I grew up in New York and worked in radio and in television for 10 years. Then I said, "If I don't start to write a play and start to get out soon, I'll be writing 'My Three Sons' for the rest of my life," which I did not want to do.

RABE: I grew up seeing movies, and there was a point where I consciously engaged the



Neil Simon

question of whether there was a larger opportunity to be free as a writer in the theater or in film. And without any experience in either, it struck me that the theater was more open. But I think now, as I've gone on, it's deeper than that. I don't know quite what the relationship is, but it's very, very deep in me, the theater.

Comedy vs. Drama

RABE: I think that in the real theatrical tradition that split doesn't exist as strongly as people think it does. It's an invention of Aristotle rather than of dramatists. I mean, certainly in a lot of Shakespeare's tragedies there are very funny, lively moments.

I'm not a big fan of Aristotle. I think he really did everybody a lot of harm. He imposed himself on the creative act and the thing itself. People actually sit around and say, "Did Shakespeare write tragedies?" I mean, that's truly nuts.

My impulse has been to try to put as much variety of emotion as possible into a play. You know, like a carnival or a roller-coaster ride. To me, the more one play can hold, the better.

SIMON: Mike Nichols and I were doing "Plaza Suite" in Boston many years ago, and the first act was too long — it wasn't that it was too long, we were getting too many laughs in a scene that we thought was basically serious. So Mike and I started to cut out

all of the laugh lines, and they started to laugh at other lines that they had never laughed at. They just wanted to laugh!

RABE: The laughs I get are the ones I'm hoping for, for the most part. It's making the turn without getting resentment from the audience that's the hard part. If you've overdone the comedy part, they just want to keep laughing.

SIMON: Oh, yes, I have that a lot. I'll write a scene that is really funny, and then I try to switch it quickly, because I think that happens in life a lot. There have been a few occasions in plays when I've done that, and the audience is really thrown by it. Sometimes it works, and sometimes they resent it.

Like in "Prisoner of Second Avenue," in which I'm dealing basically with a semiserious situation: A man who's 48 years old loses his job and is afraid there's not going to be a future for him. But in the beginning of the play, all of his complaints are funny.

The very first thing he does gets a laugh. It is at night, and the room is dark, and he comes out of the bedroom, sits down and lights a cigarette. You could hardly see him — it was Peter Falk. He went, "Aaaaah," and the audience laughed because they knew what that sigh meant. You had to do the sigh just right. But at any rate, he later found out that the apartment was robbed, and still handled that comedically, because the things that were stolen were so bizarre — they took his toothbrush and everything.

And then in the second act, he has a nervous breakdown. He resents the fact that his wife is going out and working and he has nothing to do. He goes to the park every day, and he knows that the animals know him. They are saying, "Here he comes again. He didn't get a job, obviously."

But it turned, it really turned, and the audience said, "Well, that's not funny." I said, "Who said it was?"

RABE: Well, in that light, "Hurlyburly" is very tricky for me to talk about, because the turn is abrupt but I think it has to be. The play is long, but it is longer, and there was groundwork for the turns that is not present.

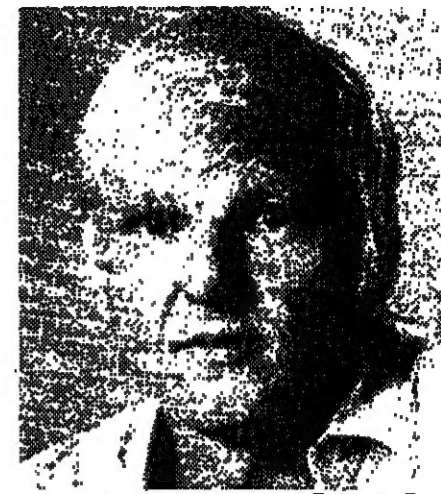
But what I've run into is a thing where I've expected recognition from an audience and gotten just shock. In "Sticks and Bones," I thought people were really going to nod and say, "Right, that is how it is." And instead, people kind of said, "Whoa, don't do that!"

SIMON: My experience has been that if you write a situation well enough, the ten-

sion is so great that the audience will laugh whether you provide it or not. But many times when it's either laugh or cry, a lot of them don't want to cry. And they will pick out a moment — a line, a gesture, whatever it is — to laugh at. It becomes part of the play after a while.

The Role of the Unconscious

RABE: I go through a thing in plays where the play shocks me. I don't think I've ever written anything where there wasn't a moment when I said, "Oh, I don't want to write this," or "Is that me? Where's it coming from?" I think my conscious mind is not as intelligent as my unconscious. My conscious mind is very much interested in controlling everything and making it more orderly — making it orderly in a familiar way. Then the



David Rabe

rehearsals all day long, so I like to feel that I am being well represented.

RABE: I used to dream about a person who would just do every play and would really be on the money. Like a soul mate or something. But I don't think I've encountered it. The plays vary, and what people can cope with varies. If it's a good director, it's coming somewhat from his own psyche through the play, and that varies.

SIMON: I was going to say that as good a

Continued on page 10

Lights Brighter Away From Times Square

by Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Despite the well-known litany of Broadway's woes, the best plays this season tell another story: The American theater may be becoming healthier in inverse relation to Broadway's decline.

That health is most visible, as usual, at theatrical institutions off Broadway and around the country. To be sure, not all institutional work is first-rate. Yet it is hardly coincidence that three of the four Best Play nominees in last Sunday's Tony awards — and the Best Musical winner, "Big River" — are the products of nonprofit theaters. What is more, institutional productions that transfer to Broadway represent only a small fraction of the theatrical vitality beyond the Times Square neighborhood. When one takes in the full panorama of American theater in the 1984-85 season, there is encouraging news on a variety of aesthetic (and geographical) fronts.

In playwrighting, there were several vigorous developments. Both the Circle Repertory Company's "As Is" and the Public Theater's

"Normal Heart" (by Larry Kramer) — two very different and complementary treatments of the AIDS epidemic — demonstrated that writers can respond with urgent theatricality to public issues that are usually fodder for television's movie-of-the-week-as-sensationalism. Peter Parnell's "Romance Language" and Keith Reddin's "Life and Limb" depart from both realistic and absurdist conventions as they radically re-examine the iconography of official classical culture (19th-century literature) and "classic" pop culture (vintage movies and situation comedies) to explain the modern world.

Some established American playwrights, with varying success, lit out for new territory this season: David Rabe, Neil Simon, Michael Weller ("The Ballad of Soapy Smith"). Some younger playwrighting voices found their own, firm pitch this year — notably Craig Lucas (with "Blue Window," at the Production Company), Stephen Metcalfe ("The Incredibly Famous Willy Rivers," at the WPA) and Richard Greenberg ("Life Under Water," at the increasingly invaluable Ensemble Studio Theater).

Imaginative young directors were also in profuse supply. If neither Broadway nor Off Broadway produced a fully satisfying new musical, Des McAnuff ("Big River") and Andrew Cadiff ("Three Guys Naked From the Waist Down") have the talent to help fill that void, provided the theater can develop new librettists and songwriters at their high level of inventiveness.

Two other young director-actors, Gary Sinise and John Malkovich of Chicago's Steppenwolf Company, sustained the expectations they raised in New York with their 1982 production of "True West." In Malkovich's staging of Lanford Wilson's "Balm in Gilead," and Sinise's of Lyle Kessler's "Orphans," one finds a tumultuous new brand of American acting that bridges rock 'n' roll and theatrical performance.

The theater along the post-modernist frontier was also active. While I found more literal-mindedness than inspiration in such pieces as Martha Clarke's "Garden of Earthly Delights" and Ping Chong's "Nostalgia," I was haunted by nothing so much all season as the three-hour fragment of Robert Wilson's marathon epic, "the CIVIL wars,"

presented at the American Repertory Theater in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In this work — or at least this excerpt from it — the hallucinatory images and choreographic manipulation of actors produced an intensely dramatic statement about the horrors and twisted cultural roots of war; to see this piece shortly after the revival of "Eisenstein on the Beach" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was to realize how much Wilson has grown in a decade.

"the CIVIL wars" will not happen on Broadway, needless to say. Neither could a "Romance Language" or "Balm in Gilead." If such relatively conventional works as "As Is" or "Joe Egg" have to fight to find an audience, what producer will take a chance on transferring a more experimental work from an institutional theater? Yet if Broadway cannot afford to bridge rock 'n' roll and the front-line excitement happening in American theaters beyond its precincts, what plays will it use to make the street an alluring center of theatrical activity again?

To retrieve its audience, especially a young sophisticated audience, Broadway

Continued on page 11

The Perfect Day Trip: Paris-Champagne

by Frank J. Priol

THE Autoroute de l'Est, which begins in Paris and slices across the flat, windswept landscape of eastern France, is lightly traveled. Parisians, like flowers and cats, turn their faces instinctively to the sun. They have never been overly enamored of the cities of Metz and Strasbourg, to which the autoroute leads, or of the rest of Alsace and Lorraine.

There is one trip on the Autoroute de l'Est, though, that no one, Parisian or visitor, should miss: The road is a gateway to the Champagne country, a region steeped in history, in great art, in food and in wine. Only 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, Champagne is a perfect one-day trip from Paris.

Depending on traffic, Reims, the unofficial capital of Champagne, is an hour or an hour and a half by car from Paris. The ideal day would include a visit to one or two Champagne cellars, lunch at a great restaurant and a visit to Reims's cathedral, one of the most beautiful in France. Or it could include a drive through the handsome little vineyard towns to Epernay, the second city of Champagne and the home of the biggest Champagne company, Moët et Chandon.

The Champagne countryside has an austere, hesitant charm that is at once subtle and endearing. In spring, fields of colzas, a cousin of mustard, explode in a riot of golden yellow. By summer, the little villages have decked themselves in flowers; every window has at least a pot of geraniums. The narrow roads, winding among the vines, have a timeless quality that makes Paris seem a thousand miles and a couple of centuries away.

Among the well-known Champagne houses in Reims are Krug, Pommery, Roederer, Taittinger, Veuve Clicquot, Henriot, Ruinart, Lanson and the three Heidsiecks: Eper-Heidsieck, Charles Heidsieck and Heidsieck Monopole. In or near Epernay, Moët et Chandon, Bollinger, Pol Roger and Perrier-Jouët are among the famous labels.

Most of the larger companies, in both towns offer regular tours of their cellars on weekdays. Smaller houses, such as Krug and



Young Champagne grape harvesters taking a break.

Bollinger, prefer advance notice, even if only a telephone call from Paris; most do not have the staff to handle large numbers of unannounced visitors.

A thorough tour of a Champagne cave will last about an hour or an hour and a half. Some fanatics visit many cellars, but they are all pretty much alike. The vast stocks of bottles stretching off into the gloom in the dimly lit cellars are an impressive sight, but there is not much point in seeing them more than once or twice.

Try to arrange your visit to include time for lunch. The finest restaurant in Champagne is Boyer, at Les Crayères, the exquisite small hotel across the road from the Pommery cellars in Reims. Boyer is one of the most famous restaurants in France — it has three stars in the Michelin Guide, so a reservation is mandatory — well in advance in the tourist season. Crayères, by the way, means

chalk caves, and it is the chalk in the soil in the Champagne country that gives the wine its unique quality.

The Polignac family, former owners of Pommery, named their home Les Crayères, and the name was retained when, after buying Pommery, the owners of Lanson Champagne decided to turn the estate into a restaurant and inn.

Gerard Boyer was asked to take over Les Crayères almost four years ago, about the time that renovation began. At the time, he was running a three-star restaurant in Reims called La Chauxvire. When he moved across town, he took his stars with him, but he also held on to the older place, renaming it Le Chardonnay. It is as busy as ever, with a menu simpler than at Boyer and prices considerably lower.

After lunch, stroll a bit in the town and visit the cathedral. Reims, founded by Julius

Banned TV Program Opens in French Cinema

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Like Marcel Ophüls' "The Sorrow and the Pity" 16 years ago, a documentary on France during the German occupation opened this week in a Paris cinema after having been banned by French television.

Where Ophüls' film dealt with wartime collaboration, "Des Terroristes à la retraite" (Retired Terrorists) accuses the Communist Party — which along with the Gaullists fielded the main political forces — of cynically exploiting political refugees and not acknowledging their role.

The decision by the state-run television underscored French reluctance to examine this troubled period too closely or to question the Resistance's reputation for unswerving patriotism.

The heroes of the film, directed by a young Romanian immigrant known as Mosco, are elderly men, former Resistance fighters. In the film, they get up from their sewing machines — many still work as tailors — and act out how they planted bombs in occupied Paris. Most of them speak French with strong foreign accents. All were immigrants who found asylum in France in the 1930s — Armenians fleeing persecution in Turkey, Jews escaping anti-Semitism in Poland and Romania, leftist refugees from fascist regimes in Spain and Italy.

These laborers and artisans became the shock troops of the French Communist underground, especially in Paris. Midway through World War II, when French men and women started active resistance against the German occupation, these refugees, already living underground, were ready recruits for the Communist Party, which had been passive until 1941 when Hitler invaded Russia, shattering his pact with Stalin.

"Terrorists" focuses on one of the best known of these foreign Resistance heroes, Missak Manouchian, an Armenian poet. He led a Paris network that carried out dozens of spectacular sabotage operations and assassinations. In 1944, he and 22 other parti-

sans — Poles, Hungarians, Italians and Frenchmen — were executed by the Nazis.

The next day German authorities plastered Paris with red posters vilifying the 23 foreign terrorists who tried to poison relations between the French people and the German authorities. The poster backfired against the Germans, however, convincing many Frenchmen that the Communist resistance was hurting German morale.

COMMUNIST Party officials, apparently worried about xenophobia in the French working class and already affected by Stalin's anti-Semitism, consistently minimized the role of these foreign Communists.

"Terrorists" suggests that Communist leaders betrayed the immigrant network of Manouchian, either to save more important Communists or to get rid of foreign members who could be political liabilities in postwar France.

The film, co-produced by Antenne 2, one of France's state-owned networks, was made in 1983 and first scheduled for broadcast last year, to coincide with the 40th anniversary of Manouchian's execution. But it was blocked by the Communist Party, then a partner in the government.

Late last year, however, after the Communists broke with the ruling Socialists, Antenne 2 rescheduled the documentary to run June 2, prompting cries of indignation from the Communists.

The protest campaign apparently pulled no punches. It outraged the actress Simone Signoret, narrator of "Terrorists," who has said that her best-selling historical novel "Adieu Volodia" was inspired by the film. Signoret said this week that she had "crossed the frontier into anti-Communism" because of the party's maneuvers against the film.

The network's ban was surprising, since by next year French viewers are supposed to get commercial television that will be less vulnerable to political pressure. Once that happens, a long-postponed debate on the Resistance may at last get underway.

TRAVEL

Playwrights' Dialogue *Continued from page 9*

unconscious can come up with something original.

The only way I can do anything that's worthwhile is by not getting too far ahead of myself. When I first started writing, if I didn't know what the next sentence was, I couldn't allow myself to write the first sentence, so you never got started. But the truth is, you have to say: So what, so if you make a mistake you throw it out. It's just paper.

But you go off on tangents that you had no anticipation of, and in my experience it has provoked the best work. The more conscious brain is far more conventional.

SIMON: I know when my unconscious is doing the writing, because when my conscious is doing it, it seems familiar to me when I see it later on. Let's say I haven't seen the play in eight weeks or something, and I go and watch it. I say, "I didn't write that. That has nothing to do with me. That came out of somebody else." I know that's the unconscious writing. And that's where the surprises come from. And that's like mercury. You just grab that if you can; it's really hard. I can't pin it down, but I know it's probably very important to my psyche — that bit of information. I say, "That's what I've been keeping hidden." It's a dangerous game. If you don't grab it, then you don't have it anymore. But it's also the most exhilarating.

"Brighton Beach Memoirs" took nine years from the inception of the idea. I let it sit for six years. It just kept going in my mind. I would think about it, and six years later I wrote 35 pages. I said, "This is good, but I don't know how to write the play." I'd never written a play like that — sort of a tapestry, where everybody's story is very important. I generally had written plays about two characters and the peripheral characters and how they are involved in it. And it took a long time — another three years. And then I sat down and went right through the play. But the unconscious is doing the work. It's typing away.

RABE: In the beginning — with "Pavlo Hummel" — I wrote until I had a draft, and I didn't go to anything else. Once I had a draft, then I started writing "Sticks and Bones." When I had a draft of that, I went back to the other one. But as time has gone on, I've come to put them away more or do a note or a few lines or a page and then come back and maybe work an intense period of time. "Hurlyburly" was like that — I had a note for about six years. It was literally three or four lines. And then I got kicked into

starting it, and when I started it, I stayed on it for about three or four months to write the first draft.

Directors and the Urge to Direct

RABE: I tried to direct "Goose and Tom," and I found that I was pretty good at some things, but once there was any kind of actor problem or personality thing I just went under. I couldn't cope with it. Once that came up, I just got locked into it. I didn't have any way to distance myself. So the play got all muddy.

SIMON: I've had the exact same feelings. If I have a confrontation with an actor, I just shut off and walk away from it. But it always amazes me — when I get a director I like and who likes the play, he understands everything I mean, where the actor doesn't. The reason I won't direct a play is that I will watch what a director does and say, "I never thought of it quite that way."

I have a number of directors that I work with frequently. I haven't worked with Mike (Nichols) in a number of years, but I did do four plays with Mike, and I did four plays with Gene Saks and other people. You find someone that you have shorthand battles with — you know, you don't have to have long discussions about it, because they know what you're looking for. I don't like to sit at rehearsals all day long, so I like to feel that I am being well represented.

RABE: I find that, in the early part of rehearsal, I'm very quiet, and as time goes on I have more and more to say. If an actor does something I don't understand — "How could he possibly do that?" — then I'm very upset. On the other hand, there are the times when they do a thing that's so wonderful that I never dreamed of. And that's true of directors, too, that suddenly they bring something you just never thought of.

And that's the balance. You see actors do their first drafts and their second drafts in public. So they have to be allowed time to do what seems pointless to me. You see how actors go through tremendous convolutions to figure out how to erect some wall, some character, and then they can relate to the audience.

The Future of Playwriting

SIMON: I'm naive and optimistic enough to think that play will always be here despite the fact that it's been a fairly grim season, and we're losing more and more playwrights to films and to television — places where they're guaranteed to make

money. And the price of tickets makes it so difficult to put on certain kinds of plays that don't promise to be a big smash hit.

RABE: I have the feeling that the theater, since the late 1800s, has been overriden by an idea of a form called "realism," which I think has truly run its course.

I think the time has come when people will understand that "the well-made play" was developed out of other ideas, out of Darwin and Newton. I mean, the well-made play is an idea based on how Newton said the universe worked — like a big clock. It said theater was a pictorial, scientific, objective form, so it invented the fourth wall. And it invented realistic behavior. If you had a real elephant on stage, then that was great.

Until theater can offer an audience something that film can't, it's going to struggle. It's robbed itself of some of its major devices. The things that it has to offer are heightened language and soliloquies and that contact with the audience that the "fourth wall" makes unacceptable. It has somehow to reclaim this stuff, I believe.

Whether it can ever truly compete with the dominance of technology is another question. I think one of the reasons musicals are so successful is they're theatrical. They're allowed to be out and big and full, and I think people want that at the theater.

SIMON: I agree that musical theater is still the most appealing thing to audiences. But we've reached the end of an era. I mean, we see the revivals now of "King and I" and "South Pacific," but it's another generation that is liking that. There are no new musicals that have come along in the last few years that have suddenly broken the mold the way "Oklahoma" did.

If it's difficult to draw on new playwrights, you'll find it even worse to draw on new composers and lyricists and directors for musicals. Sondheim, in his mid-50s, Michael Bennett, in his early 40s, they're the "young" generation.

RABE: As long as plays are sort of less effective movies and television — stepchildren, poor relations...

SIMON: I think the question of the money is the most overriding issue. Motion pictures are still \$5. If plays were \$5, there wouldn't be enough theaters to fill the plays that were waiting to get on. I mean, double it, say \$11, and it would be the same thing. But once you get into the bracket it is now, it's a whole other ball game.

Stalking Delicacies in Mexico

by Mark J. Kurlansky

MEXICO CITY — The summer rains came early this year, producing some frustrated tourists but making farmers jubilant with the promise of a plentiful corn crop. The humidity is already causing a fungus to appear on the corn ears. This seasonal treat, called *huitlacoche*, is the choicest delicacy of hundreds of Mexican corn dishes, some dating from pre-Columbian cultures.

Huitlacoche soup, which was the original use of the fungus, is a summer staple. Every year, new uses for huitlacoche are found. The demand has become so great in recent years that its production is no longer left to nature. When the rains start, selected ears are carefully cultivated in humid conditions to induce the fungus to overtake the ear. The result looks like silvery, misshapen corn kernels with black powder inside. Its delicate spicy taste seems to have endless uses in what is sometimes called *huitlacoche a la mexicana* (Mexican home cuisine).

Huitlacoche can be bought canned in Mexico, but most people wait for the season to have it fresh. So at this time of year the chefs of Mexico City's leading restaurants begin searching for new recipe ideas.

In the past few years huitlacoche crepes have become a summer standby. Huitlacoche sauce on pasta is growing in popularity. Huitlacoche omelettes are considered a sophisticated variation, and some chefs do huitlacoche soufflés. A Mexico City restaurant that specializes in game makes a sauce

for wild boar with huitlacoche, butter, garlic and disks cut from whole corn ears.

The Mayans believed that, after several attempts with inferior products, the gods fashioned human beings from corn. This undemanding crop is grown on Mexican mountain slopes and in deserts and rain forests. It is virtually an obsession of the Mexican peasant; while millions have migrated to Mexico City, other urban centers and the United States, many try to return to their native villages twice a year, to plant the corn and to harvest it.

There is little profit in corn, most of which is grown for direct consumption. A Swiss agronomist working with the Mazahua Indians in the mountains west of the capital said he was trying to teach them to grow wheat, vegetables and other crops that were better suited to the soil, would bring cash and could improve their diet. But, he said, they sneaked rows of corn into the fields where the new crops were planted.

A well-made corn tortilla, or flat bread, puffs out from the center like a pillow. In the southwestern Mayan region, fillings such as eggs, beans, pork or shark are put inside the puff. In the rest of the country tortillas are rolled up with fillings, like crepes.

Tamales, perhaps one of the oldest dishes in the world, are corn dough stuffed with meat or beans, then wrapped in a corn husk and steamed. In the south the husk is sometimes replaced by a banana leaf. There are sweet tamales filled with nuts, raisins and coconut. Some tamales are filled with tiny fish. In the state of Vera Cruz, a giant tamal will have a whole pig cooked in it.

Corn is eaten by all economic classes, but the degree of experimentation varies with income. *Pacole* can be a corn stew with various meats and seasonings added, but to many poor peasants it is simply a bowl of cooked corn with salt and very hot chili.

Corn is also used for a popular drink called *atole*. To the poor, *atole* is often just corn dough mixed with water, something like a thin cornmeal gruel. Sometimes sugar is added. But for those who can afford it, the list of added ingredients has become virtually endless. *Champurrado* is *atole* with chocolate. Other recipes may include eggs, vanilla, ground almonds, lemon peel, orange leaves or cinnamon. Fruit *atoles*, especially strawberry, have become popular.

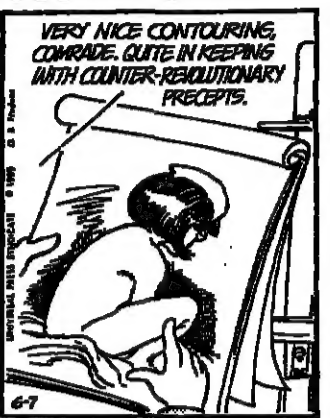
Slices of corn on the cob are a common addition to soups, stews and *pucheros*, a dish resembling the French *pot au feu* or Spanish *cocido*. And corn is simply sold hot on the street, brushed with thick cream and sprinkled with grated cheese.

Thus it was perhaps inevitable that Mexicans would start making corn ice cream. The better variety is a creamy vanilla with cooked kernels mixed in.

The Mexican urge to experiment with corn seems irresistible. Recently a cinema in Mexico City had to post a sign advising patrons that the catsup and mayonnaise provided were for the sandwiches sold in the snack shop and were not to be used on the popcorn.

Mark Kurlansky is a journalist based in Mexico City.

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — June 10, 13-15: Berlin Chamber Orchestra, Arnold Schönberg Choir, Peter Schreier conductor (J.S. Bach).
June 11: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Bach, Mahler).
June 12: "Palastina" (Fitzner).
June 13: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
June 14: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
June 15: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
June 16: "Pavlo Hummel" (Fitzner).

ENGLAND
LONDON, Barbican Art Gallery — To June 30: "American Images" Photography 1945-1980.
Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — June 8: Claudio Abbado conductor, Viktoria Mullova violin, Ivo Pogorelec piano (Mendelssohn, Ravel).
June 13: Lorin Maazel conductor (Mozart, Schubert, Tchaikovsky).
June 9: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor (Mahler).
RECEITAL — June 10: Kathryn Stott piano (Chopin).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 8 and 14: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).
June 10 and 11: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).

GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
CONCERTS — June 8: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nichols).
June 10: "Carmen" (Bizet).
June 11: "Tosca" (Puccini).
June 13: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
June 14: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra — June 8 and 9: Charles Dutoit conductor (Bartok, Haydn).
June 13: Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor (Bartok, Janáček).
June 14: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra — June 13-15: David Gorman conductor (Mozart, Schubert, Tchaikovsky).
June 16: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nichols).
June 17: "Carmen" (Bizet).
June 18: "Tosca" (Puccini).
June 20: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
June 21: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
June 22: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
June 23: "Pavlo Hummel" (Fitzner).

WEEKEND

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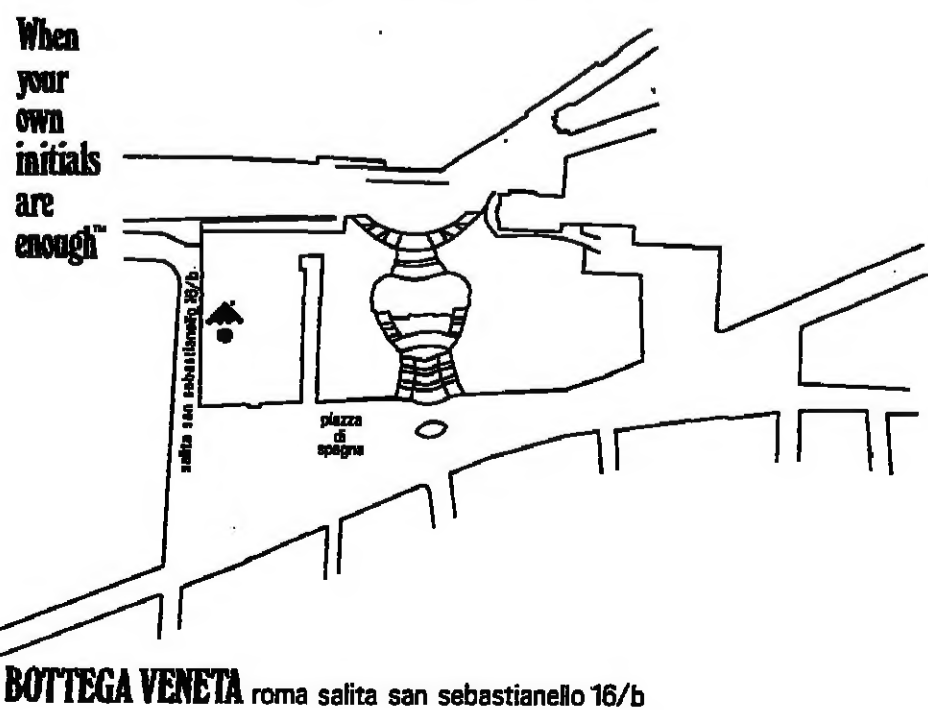
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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Paying for Pampering: Luxury Travel Prospers

by Roger Collis

THE pampering starts the moment you sign up for a \$500-a-day Sea Goddess cruise to the Mediterranean, Caribbean or along the South American coast. Your tickets come in a leather carrier wallet along with a form requesting your preferences in food and wine, accommodations, sports and shore activities and so on. This information is flashed by satellite to the ship, so that when you come aboard, the bar in your suite is stocked with your favorite brands of liquor and the concierge (not the purser, please) has booked you for a sauna and massage. Perhaps guest membership has been arranged at a golf or tennis club at one of the ports of call.

Such tender loving care does not come cheap. A seven-day cruise in Sea Goddess 1 or its identical sister ship, Sea Goddess 2, costs about \$6,800 (about \$8,700 for two people sharing a double cabin). But everything is included—cocktails, gourmet meals and fine wines, entertainment. The bar in your cabin is replenished and you can call room service any time of the day or night if you crave champagne and caviar.

People seem to find it good value for money. Ary Zarnpanely, managing director of Equity Cruises, the general sales agent for Sea Goddess in Britain, said both ships were almost fully booked for the 1985 season. Sea Goddess 1 has been chartered for January to visit Australia for the America's Cup race at a cool half-million dollars a week.

This is one example of the growing appetite for all-inclusive luxury vacations, especially those served up with imagination and flair. Travel agents and operators are responding to the market with a smorgasbord of upscale packages that often combine air, sea and rail travel. People are prepared to pay to get away from the mundane tourist tracks and fraternize with their own kind in small, exclusive groups. Add a spot of adventure and you have a successful formula.

The Sea Goddesses are more like private yachts than cruise liners. Each carries a maximum of 116 passengers in 58 outside double suites, with a crew of 80. Because of their relatively small size (4,253 tons, 344 feet long) they are able to enter harbors such as Puerto Bannu near Malaga, Ischia, Portofino, Monte Carlo, Cannes and St. Tropez. On every cruise there's a special surprise. For example, when Sea Goddess 2 arrived in Monte Carlo on May 4 for her inaugural cruise to Rome, Princess Caroline hosted a concert for passengers at the Hotel de Paris.

A larger but still luxurious cruise ship is the Europa (33,000 tons and 600 passengers), operated by the German line Hapag-Lloyd out of Bremen. It is claimed that it has twice the space per passenger than any other vessel of its kind. All public rooms are aft and all accommodations are forward, so you don't have engines below and a disco above you when you go to bed. It has five decks and five "entertainment points," as they're called, and has been described by a disinterested air-charter operator as "oozing with luxury from the engine room to the top of the funnel. The carpeting isn't just wall to wall, it's wall to ceiling."

The Europa, whose tours are marketed primarily in German-speaking countries, plies the Pacific and to the West Indies, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Iceland, Greenland, Canada and the United States. The high point of the 1986 season is a 27-day cruise starting in May and costing 13,330 Deutsche marks (\$4,500 a person, double occupancy, not including drinks. Passengers are flown from Frankfurt to Anchorage, Alaska, to join the ship, then sail down the coast to Glacier Bay, where the whales mate in the summer; on to Vancouver to visit the world's fair; then via San Francisco and Los Angeles to Balboa in Panama and back to Frankfurt by plane.

Larger still is Cunard's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2. A 96-day world cruise from New York to the most luxurious suite, with bath and veranda, will set you back about \$55,050 a person (pound prices are for cruises sold in London, and British residency is required for booking there; as noted in this space last week, dollar prices for the same cruise may be considerably higher). A first-class round trip between New York and Southampton is a more modest \$3,900 a person. A lot of people sail one way and fly the other. This year Cunard is aiming a special promotion at the business traveler for its 26 trans-Atlantic sailings: For the price of a single cabin and an air ticket you can get a double cabin and two air tickets. Round-trip prices start at \$1,565 for two. This compares with a return air fare of \$1,024 in business class. For an extra \$349 a person you can fly

either way by Concorde (the normal return fare is \$2,600).

Luxury charter is a profitable new field for the Concorde. British Airways brought its seventh Concorde into service earlier this month (Air France has just taken three out of service) to cope with demand for super-sonic day trips to such exotic destinations as Iceland, Leningrad, Cairo and Athens. Norman Gilham, managing director of Concorde Charter, an independent, London-based company, said: "People just want to fly Concorde. Americans, who can't afford the full fare across the Atlantic, love the opportunity to fly supersonic. I mean, Cairo and back in the day is mind-blowing. And it doesn't interfere with a European vacation."

The London-Cairo package is £835. There's a steak breakfast on the three-hour flight, a visit to the Pyramids with a tour of Cheops's burial chamber, then on to the Sphinx and the Holiday Inn for lunch. (Holiday Inn? "Because we want to live after it," Gilham said.) Then to the bazaar, a city tour and back to London at 9:35 P.M. after a five-course gastronomic dinner in the air. The trip to Iceland (£635) includes a Viking feast. On the Bordeaux charter (£550) there is wine tasting and a gourmet lunch in a chateau at St. Emilion.

This summer, Gilham plans a Concorde day trip to Bermuda that he said would allow

'Cairo and back in the day is mind-blowing'

eight hours on the beach. Perhaps the most exotic project is a July 14 flight to the International Air Tattoo at Fairford, southwest England, at which Concorde will join formation with the RAF Red Arrows display team to fly over the show.

For those with a sense of nostalgia, and time as well as money, a civilized way to travel from London across the Continent is by the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express. This luxury train, inaugurated in May 1982, follows part of the route taken by the original Venice-Arberg-Orient-Express 44 years ago. The day coaches and sleeping cars are painstakingly restored originals dating from the 1920s and 1930s, replete with marquetry panels and refurbished brass handles, light fixtures and luggage racks. The train runs twice a week each way between London and Venice via Folkestone and Boulogne (there's a special lounge on the ferry during the daytime Channel crossing) to Paris, Zurich and Innsbruck. Leaving London at 11 A.M. on Sunday you'll arrive the next day in Venice at 6:50 P.M. The views and the cuisine are superb. The single fare for the whole trip is \$770—or £475 if bought in London—but there are fares quoted for any part of it, and you can stop off for a few days at no extra charge.

Another Champagne rail tour is a \$300-a-day trip through the Highlands in the restored Victorian carriages of the Royal Scotsman, which starts its first season this year. Carrying only 30 passengers, the train runs from May through September with two three-day itineraries or a six-day tour for \$2,000. Not only is the Champagne unlimited—is so the malt whiskey.

A great way to combine the Concorde, the QE-2 and the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express is a 13-day package from New York, limited to 16 travelers. You fly Concorde to London, stay at the Ritz for two days (limousines take you sightseeing), on to Venice by rail, stay at the Danubio, back to London by plane, and limo to Southampton, where you board the ship for New York. With first-class travel, all meals and hotels, private limos and a seat at a London theater, it will cost about \$11,600 for two.

An alternative, 18-day package from New York costs about \$30,000 for two and includes travel, meals, hotels, sightseeing and entertainment. You fly first-class on Air France to Nice via Paris, stay at the Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo, board the Sea Goddess there for a seven-night cruise to St. Tropez, Portofino (with a side trip to Pisa), Ischia, Bonifacio in Corsica and Civitavecchia (the port of Rome), stay in Rome at the Excelsior, go to Venice by the luxury train Marco Polo, spend a day in Venice at the Danubio, take the Orient Express to Paris for one night at the Maurice, and return to New York by air.

It does all sound great value for money—if you have the money.

A Hill Town on the Road From Mandalay

by Robert K. McCabe

MYAYMO, Burma—There are more spirits per square cubit in Burma than anywhere else in the world—ask any spook here—and this pretty little hill town has the strangest ghosts of all.

Maymyo is haunted by the British, those sober, long-departed colonialists who left their style firmly stamped on the town's many government offices, its main street buildings and, above all, the stately timbered homes. There are English roses, blooming happily not far from the parched plains of Upper Burma. There are strawberries. Even an 18-hole golf course, kept almost up to scratch. It's all a marvelous illusion: a small corner of England, alive and thriving on foreign soil.

The British ghosts far outnumber the British themselves. They came to Maymyo more than a century ago, spurred by a Bengal Infantry colonel named May (Maymyo means May's town) who was sent to quash a rebellion against the colonial rulers and who saw the makings of a splendid hill resort.

They came, they settled and they built, and the remains of their stewardship are testimony to their fondness for the town. But in 1948, when Burma won its independence, they began to leave. Only a few are left. Burma is that favored travel goal, the splendid anachronism.

Fittingly, it is not easy to reach. Many tourists, trotting along the one-day-a-day track imposed by Burma's inexorable seven-day-and-out tourist visa limit, choose to pass it by. But getting there is part of Maymyo's charm. The recommended method is to hire a battered jeep from the fleet of World War II leftovers at Mandalay's Zeygo market or at its airport. The going rate is 130 kyats (about \$15.50) for a chartered jeep. Economy-minded travelers may squeeze in with six to eight Burmese and pay much less, but the older and wiser will hire a jeep for themselves and enjoy slightly more comfort.

THE road from Mandalay to Maymyo (altitude, 3,150 feet, 960 meters) winds up through the foothills of the Shan Plateau. Temperatures fall fast, even during the hottest months. Our driver stopped at his cottage for a jacket, and we



Bamboo barge near Mandalay.

pulled on sweaters once we'd reached the plateau. The road is well-engineered and asphalted, but barely wide enough to allow two cars to pass. The appearance of a truck (and there are many) is cause for soft cursing from the driver and muttered prayers from passengers.

Once through the inevitable police checkpoint and into Maymyo, there are few choices for hotels. Most visitors head first for Candacraig (officially, the Maymyo Guest House), which was built just after the turn of the century to house the young bachelor clerks of the Burmah Timber Company. Known as The Chummary, it is built on the lines of an English country home.

There is a large veranda, a dual living room with fireplace, a monumental formal staircase that leads to the bedrooms. Teak throughout, of course.

But the beds are stony, the furniture scant and shabby, the bathrooms leaky. The staff,

friendly in Burmese tradition, tried hard to cope. When we asked for a bedside lamp, for example, our maids improvised a plug that consisted of two wooden pegs holding the lamp's bare wires onto the mains.

Downstairs in the bar, all that was on offer was the gassy, ubiquitous Mandalay beer, made by the state monopoly. But Peter Candacraig, son of the former cook and now Candacraig's manager, offered us a roast beef supper worthy of the prewar splendors: Delicious pink beef, plenty of fresh vegetables and tasty potatoes for about \$2.30 apiece (the room was about \$6.50).

Most of our fellow guests were in their 20s: Canadians, Americans, Danes and Britons. The talk is easy and the mood convivial—the Chummary's old friendliness lingers. Candacraig is outside the town itself, a 15-minute stroll away. The surrounding houses are mostly on its comfortable pattern: multi-bedrooms, huge verandas with sleeping porches above, long sweeping drives, big lawns and carefully laid-out gardens, most now in need of weeding. These houses, once occupied by British expatriates, have been taken over by the Burmese. Most remain in good shape, but replacement fittings, one hears, are hard to find.

Maymyo's other top hotel is the Nan Myaing, located in what under the British was the compound of the area's law courts. Occupied by the army between 1948 and 1980, it was taken over by the government tourist office and transformed into a very comfortable, if austere, hotel, which opened in 1982. It is managed by the lovely Mrs. Happiness Ivy, who asked us to call her Happy. We tried one of the suites (about \$17 a night for bedroom, living room and bath), and enjoyed the hotel's Burmese curry (\$4.40 apiece, with a beer). A good English-style breakfast was about \$2.40 each.

Transportation in Maymyo is limited to jeeps, bicycles and starting little horse-drawn carriages that resemble half-size Wells Fargo stagecoaches. The dwarfish horses are scrawny, the surly looking drivers surprisingly affable, the coaches so tiny that taller travelers bump along bent nearly double. For sightseeing, we preferred a jeep.

There is enough worth seeing to fill a day quite comfortably. We went first to the golf course, a nicely laid-out 18 holes, painstakingly but not quite perfectly maintained. After convincing a horde of ragged caddies

that we did not want to play, we visited the clubhouse, a dark, hulklike building that replaced the mansion built by the British and destroyed in fighting at the end of World War II. The new shed is pleasant enough in its way, lined with British-style shields bearing the names of club champions. The club's Indian pro still talks about the visit of an American teaching professional in the early 1960s.

MYAYMO's botanical garden (430 acres, 173 hectares) is one of the country's best. Built around a lovely little lake with a pagoda in its center, the garden shows off temperate-region flowers (roses, chrysanthemums and others brought from Britain) that will not grow in the hot Burmese lowlands. Farther away from the lake are carefully tended stands of pines, poplars, oaks and chestnuts—rare in most of Southeast Asia. The Maymyo region also produces coffee beans, bananas and pineapples as well as strawberries and a wide variety of European vegetables. No wonder the British loved it so.

The garden is a favorite of students, who flock out to picnic, and many townspeople visit. Transport is scanty: If you take a cab out, have the driver wait. It's a long walk back.

There is a Chinese pagoda in town that is worth a visit. It is characteristically garish; its memorable point for us was that it shelters four affable, elderly Chinese gentlemen who lie in wait for the foreigner. Nothing sinister: They offer green tea, then ask quite politely to have their photos taken.

Their leader is Roger Wong, who speaks rudimentary English as well as Mandarin (the four came to Maymyo from Kunning, in southern China, during World War II). On the slightest encouragement, he will display a collection of calling cards and photos sent by visitors from all over the world.

Most tourists also find time to visit one of the several waterfalls near the town. We trekked out to Pwe Kaut, about 8 miles (13 kilometers) from our hotel, and duly admired the small but lovely falls. When we were there, at sunset, the falls were being used as a giant showerbath by youngsters. There is a small cafe near the falls, from which a local hunter emerged to offer us a very dead pangolin, a sort of anteater. That was the only thing we were happy to pass up in Maymyo.

Perfect Trip: Paris-Champagne

Continued from page 9

huge list of Champagnes and specializes in dishes to complement them.

Epernay, it is said, has been destroyed by invaders 22 times since A.D. 533. The citizens must have tired of rebuilding; today, while Epernay is a bustling, affluent little city, it does not have much charm. It is all business, and the business is Champagne. Moët, Mercier, Mumm, Perrier-Jouët and Pol Roger are in Epernay while Bollinger, Droux & Giddey and Ayala are in Ay, a small city across the Marne River where the first vines in the region may have grown more than 2,000 years ago. Laurent-Perrier is at Tours-sur-Marne, a few miles to the east.

The major Champagne firms, the names Americans recognize, are the largest but by no means the only Champagne makers. By recent count, there are about 145 producers of Champagne, and about 17,000 growers of Champagne grapes. Typical of the smaller producers is Albert Riccinti of Avenay-Val-d'Or, an attractive village on the north bank of the Marne about five miles east of Epernay. Riccinti produces about 50,000 bottles of Champagne a year, half of which he sells to one of the larger companies and half of which he sells himself. Like most small producers, he has a list of loyal clients who buy by mail order or on weekend trips from Paris.

Riccinti is atypical, however: He was born and reared in Baltimore. When he retired from the Army in the early 1960s, he moved to France and married the girl he had been corresponding with since he rolled through Champagne with the American Third Army in 1944. His wife's family, the Revoltes, were in the Champagne business. He moved in and eventually took it over. The name on his label is Riccinti-Revolte.

The difference between the smaller producers and the large ones is a question of style as much as size. Champagne has always been associated with luxury, with festivity, with success. The large firms work hard to preserve this image. They sponsor high-stake horse races and exclusive charity balls and practice any subterfuge to have their bottle

in the winner's circle at grand prix auto races and polo matches. Many of the principals of the large firms are socialites who convey, by choice and by design, the proper Champagne language. The Chandonns, the de Vogues, the Taittingers are as prominent socially as they are in the business world.

The smaller Champagne houses, the ones that rarely export, are much like modest wineries all over France. They may make 3,000 cases or 30,000 cases a year; their business is by mail order within Europe and through direct sales to customers who drive from Paris (and, before they buy, sample a few bottles over the winemaker's kitchen table). Quality at these smaller houses can range from execrable to superb. Much depends on the grapes.

In Champagne, grapes are rated on a basis of 100. The great firms, such as Krug and Bollinger, use only grapes rated in the high 90s. The smaller houses will use grapes ranging in quality from the high 70s to the low 90s. Their prices are usually half what the grandes marques charge.

About two minutes' drive northeast of Epernay is the village of Hautvillers, the home of the Benedictine monk Dom Pérignon, who is generally credited with inventing Champagne. Wine had been produced in the Champagne region since Roman times but it was a still vintage and, as late as the Middle Ages, basically red. Dom Pérignon, who lived from 1638 to 1715 and was the cellar master of the Hautvillers Abbey, is supposed to have perfected the process of bottle fermentation that creates the bubbles.

What he really did, according to Gerald Asher, a wine merchant and writer, was come up with the idea of blending wines from different communities to achieve balance and consistency in the wine. The idea of bottling Champagne under pressure, the *methode champenoise*, did not come into wide use until the middle of the 18th century. One of the principal innovators of the *methode champenoise* was the Widow (Veuve) Chiquot, whose name still graces her family's wine.

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Champagne in the rough: Grapes await pressing.

Harry Grayson, Hagan

Broadway Season

Continued from page 9

don't think theater's a dead world. There are just no good doctors around."

"At the rate things are going," said Arthur Cantor, another independent producer, "we'll have to change our name to the 'League of Empty Theaters.' This has been building up for a long time and the only way to reverse it is if people work for less. And that's practically a sin against the state."

This season did see two key innovations in reducing costs. One is the agreement between playwrights and producers on a new standard contract. In essence, the playwright gets more money before production than under the old contract in exchange for reducing royalties while the show is running. The contract is being used for the first time in William Hoffman's "As Is," bringing the drama's weekly break-even point to a relatively modest \$65,000 to \$70,000, depending on advertising.

"The contract sends a direct message not only to authors and producers, who are covered by it, but to directors and choreographers and agents and unions that operating costs must be pulled down," said Norman Kean, the producer who negotiated the new contract with Peter Stone, president of the Dramatists Guild. Within the next two years, Broadway producers must renegotiate their three major union contracts, those covering actors, stagehands and musicians.

The second innovation is a formula, pioneered by the producer Morton Gorfinkel, in which a producer voluntarily limits his potential income by selling a limited number of seats and by holding the top ticket price below \$30. In return, his show receives concessions in salaries, royalties, work rules and rent from the artists, unions and theater owner. This formula was used in "Dancing

in the End Zone," a short-lived critical disaster, and is getting a second try with "Doubles," a comedy that received mixed notices.

"We're trying it as an experiment," said Robert McDonald, the legitimate theater business manager of the International Association of Theatrical and Stage Employees. "We're trying to find out if these criticisms—the production costs are too high, the ticket prices are too high—are legitimate."

Both of the new systems are entirely voluntary. It remains to be seen if they will be widely used. Their success, in any case, would address prices but not production costs.

This season illustrated Broadway's economic dependence on one of its best recent years for plays—with "As Is," "Biloxi Blues," "Hurlyburly," "Joe Egg," "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," "Pack of Lies," "Strange Interlude" and the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Much Ado About Nothing"—while enduring a decline at the box office.

For the first time in five seasons, Broadway did not have a new hit musical. Last year it had "La Cage aux Folles" and "Sunday in the Park With George." "Cats" opened in 1983, "Dreamgirls" in 1982 and "42nd Street" in 1981. Such shows generate audience excitement, provide a financial foundation for the season and bring in money that producers can apply to less commercial shows.

This season, "Quilters," "Harrigan 'n' Hart," "The Three Musketeers" and "Take Me Along" closed after brief runs. "River," "Grind" and "Leader of the Pack" are breaking even or losing money in most weeks. The only hit is a revival of "The King and I," whose limited run ends June 30.

Many theater experts, both from labor and management, express concern about Broadway's reliance on musicals that are aging and ultimately must be replaced. In April, for example, "Cats," "La Cage" and "The King and I" represented only 13 percent of the shows on Broadway—three of 23. But in that month, the three big musicals accounted for 25 percent of attendance (149,973 of 592,302) and 32 percent of its box-office income (\$5.5 million of \$16.9 million), according to figures from the league. Broadway also leans heavily on such standbys as the 4-year-old "42nd Street," 10-year-old "A Chorus Line" and 2½-year-old "Dreamgirls," which is advertising its last weeks. The only hit to replenish Broadway this season, excluding the seven-month engagement of "The King and I," is the Neil Simon comedy "Biloxi Blues."

"When you evaluate the health of Broadway, you have to ask how many dollars were contributed by new shows," said Merle Debuskey, the president of the Association of Theatrical Press Agents and Managers. "You have to look at the road signs to see what's ahead. How much longer can the old shows contribute?"

Broadway leaders give several different reasons for the dearth of new musicals. Gerald Schoenfeld, chairman of the Shubert Organization, said the organization's large musical houses were already occupied by such shows as "Cats," "42nd Street" and "Dreamgirls." Azenberg said none of Broadway's usual sources for shows—London, Off Broadway and the regional theaters—had fertile seasons for musicals.

But Sabatino, among others, cites a more long-term problem. The cost of road troupes has virtually made such troupes obsolete for

developing new musicals. Workshops routinely cost \$200,000 to \$400,000, a high price for speculation. The noncommercial theaters, which have provided Broadway with a stream of notable plays, have yet to prove as successful with musicals.

"The nonprofit theaters have never paid attention to developing musicals," Sabatino said. "There's no place for young directors, young screenwriters, young singers to learn." In addition, few noncommercial theaters can afford the stagecraft demanded of contemporary Broadway musicals.

Musicals like "A Chorus Line," which began at the New York Shakespeare Festival, and "Sunday in the Park," which began at Playwrights Horizons, remain much more the exception than the rule. More typical were "Quilters" and "Harrigan 'n' Hart," which won enthusiastic reviews in small regional theaters but faltered on Broadway. Thus the financial hopes for next season rest on English vehicles such as "Song and Dance," "Chess," Terry Hand's "Poppy" and Lloyd Webber's "Starlight Express."

With the increasing cost of mounting a show, Broadway's theater-owners have become Broadway's major producers. Their rental income gives them the money to invest in shows. As landlords, they have a strong interest in keeping their theaters occupied.

Few younger producers have been able to enter Broadway. Allan Carr of "La Cage" and "Grease" and Fred Zollo of "Hurlyburly" and "Ma Rainey," both in their 30s, rate as the young generation. "There is no training for producers, and the costs of starting up are incredible," Zollo said.

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Times Square

Continued from page 9

will have to convince the public that it is what it was in its heyday: A neighborhood full of occupied theaters, with a sizable number occupied by fresh creations at the forefront of the art. It is indicative of what has happened that the most widely produced contemporary American playwright, Shepard, has never had a play done on Broadway.

It is hard to imagine that the Broadway of the 1940s and '50s, for all its boulevard entertainments, would have flourished without the plays of Eugene O'Neill, Tennessee Williams or Arthur Miller.

Who will bring Broadway a Shepard play—or find the new Shepards who might recharge the street? For the first time in its history, the commercial theater is almost entirely bereft of the entrepreneurs who have normally filled that role: producers, not merely money-raisers but people capable of unmooring worthwhile new scripts and nurturing them from first draft to opening night.

The absence of creative producers also partially explains the decline of stageworthy American musicals. The periodic "Big River" (or "Sunday in the Park With George" or "A Chorus Line") excepted, musicals cannot be imported from institutional theaters—because institutional theaters cannot afford to stage them. As a consequence, American musicals are about the only remaining theatrical works that Broadway still has to manufacture by itself. The steep decline of Broadway producing expertise can be seen by studying the dim creations that result.

To remember what Broadway producers once were—and might be again—one need only look at the most active institutional theater major domos, of whom the most prominent is Joseph Papp. Part fund-raiser, part promoter, part showman, Papp very

much fits the profile of the old-time Broadway producer: working in the less expensive arena of the nonprofit theater, he was able to assemble the type of season at the Public that Broadway producers routinely used to mount 40 blocks north.

He produced large, elaborate American plays by significant writers (Weller's "Soapy Smith," Christopher Durang's "Marriage of Bette and Boo," Albert Innistrato's "Coming of Age in Soho," Kramer's "Normal Heart"); he imported a collective theater piece that, in spite of its difficult subject (the Vietnam war), proved to be a crowd-pleaser ("Tracers"); he brought in some conventional London plays ("Virginia," "Tom and Viv," "Salonica") as well as a London-fringe political firebomb ("Rat in the Skull"). He also concocted a cynically commercial musical (the updated "La Bohème") and gave his audience stars (Jessica Tandy, Kate Nelligan, Linda Ronstadt).

Was every production terrific? Of course not. But every one was staged as skillfully (and lavishly) as the material could warrant, and, in one case (Innistrato's play), Papp shut down a production in previews so that the writer could rewrite and recast the entire work to improve it. How many active Broadway producers would be capable of exercising that patience and editorial judgment, even if they could afford to do so?

Broadway will not renew itself as a theatrical hub until it again finds such producers and until it makes the economics that increase production and lower ticket prices. When that happens, the audience may return, too.

Excerpted from an article in The New York Times.



London

"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford."

Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Some Royal Occasions during the London Season ... from Ascot to Antiques.

by Moss Murray

This is the time of year when many a man's fancy should, if he is sensible, turn towards ... antiques. Antique fairs are held in many parts of Britain throughout the year, but the most prestigious are in London. One of the most important is the Antiques Fair which Princess Alexandra will open at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, June 12, at the Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane. It will remain open until June 22. Traditionally one of the highlights of the London Season, the Fair follows the Derby, but precedes Ascot and Wimbledon.

A new antiques deadline of 1914 is being introduced this year for paintings and sculptures, but the one hundred year rule applies to all other items. For the first time visitors to Grosvenor House will be able to buy a Tintoretto, a Pissarro or a Tissot.

The Great Room at the hotel, Europe's largest ballroom, is the perfect setting for this famous Fair. The hotel is built on the site of the old London home of the Dukes of Westminster which housed one of the largest private art collections in the world.

Taking part in this year's exhibition are 87 of the best known dealers from all parts of the United Kingdom. They will exhibit furniture, carpets and tapestries, paintings and prints, Oriental art, sculpture, glass, gold and silver, jewellery, arms and armour,

clocks and scientific instruments, icons, antiquarian books, and coins. Prices range from £50 to £1 million.

A stringent vetting procedure takes place to ensure authenticity. Every item for sale, down to the smallest trinket, will be checked by one of 16 panels of experts, almost all of them members of the respected British Antique Dealers' Association.

This year the Victoria and Albert Museum in London is loaning two important Rodin bronzes, 'The Prodigal Son' and 'The Age of Bronze' are regarded by experts as excellent examples from the intellectual modern movement which will be a theme at Grosvenor House for the first time this year.

When 'The Age of Bronze' was first exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1877, the artist was accused of taking casts from

the living model so life like was the sculpture. His reputation, however, was vindicated in 1880 when the State bought a bronze cast.

Later in the summer the West London Antiques Fair takes place at Kensington Town Hall from August 15/18. This is one of the few gatherings in high summer, but dealers have learned that there are sometimes more potential buyers from abroad in London at that time than during the rest of the twelve months.

At this Fair the concentration will be on porcelain, furniture, clocks and silverware with some rare examples of 17th century jewellery as well as Indian watercolour miniatures ... even Eskimo carvings. As at Grosvenor House, everything is vetted by experts. Most items will be dated prior to 1870.

Later the 61st Chelsea Antiques Fair at Chelsea Old Town Hall, from September 10 to 21, heralds the beginning of the autumn season of antique shows. Most items here will be pre-1830.

A few weeks later an event of international importance takes place when works of art from Britain of unimaginable

value will be exported to the United States. The occasion is an exhibition at the National Gallery in Washington called 'The Treasure Houses of Britain: 500 years of private patronage and art collecting', beginning on November 3 and continuing for more than four months.

Items to be displayed are coming from 200 properties, owned either by the British National Trust or by members of the UK Historic Houses Association.

As David Coombs, editor of the *Antique Collector* puts it: 'The opportunities presented by this exhibition are stupendous. Scholars will be in a state of happy delirium at the chance of examining, assessing and discussing such a range of incredible objects; while the various owners are acutely aware of the potential commercial value of the exhibition, which is bound to attract more visitors to their houses, and more tourists will mean more jobs, as well as more prosperity.'

Back in London an intriguing centre for antiques of every kind is Gray's Antique Market at 58 Davies Street, close to Claridges. Here you can find Solveig & Anita Gray who individually and as a team are among the most knowledgeable dealers in fine Chinese porcelain in London.

While I was at their shop close to the entrance of Gray's Antique Market, a dealer arrived from Portugal ... not to buy or sell, but to seek advice from Anita and Solveig, this rare mother and daughter combination. Ten minutes after he had departed a buyer from Germany appeared to discuss the purchase of a 15th century rare Ming celadon vase.

But there is more going on in Britain at this time of the year than displays of antiques. One of the most famous, and historic parts of the London Season begins in a few days. This is Royal Ascot from June 18 to June 21. As a royal spectacle it has few equals, and has always held a unique position in the racing calendar.

dar, as the course where the best horses can be seen in surroundings possibly unequalled anywhere.

The four day royal meeting was inaugurated by Queen Anne in 1711. Since then the races have been attended regularly by the Sovereign and members of the royal family driving in state carriages from nearby Windsor Castle.

The pageantry begins each afternoon with the royal procession of five open landaus driving up the course before racing starts. Outriders in scarlet coats and gold laced top hats precede the first

buys a new Volvo between now and June 21 will be offered a train journey aboard the Venice Simplon Orient Express, probably the most sumptuous train in the world.

Overseas buyers of Volvo become members of the new London Club and receive regular copies of the magazine, *Watergate*, as well as a host of 'goodies' for him and her, plus a voucher worth \$500 which can be redeemed when purchasing another Volvo.

However you decide to travel to Ascot for the royal meeting you will return to

surroundings that are exciting, yet relaxing.

Designers Ezra Attia & Associates have transformed a basement area into a dramatic series of intersecting circles, including curved walls with reflective surfaces that provide the illusion of infinity. Wherever you turn the drama of their design is reflected through colourful mirrored floors and ceilings. For those who fancy only a sandwich there is a choice of crab, lobster, smoked salmon, sturgeon, foie gras or Sevruga caviar.

For those not travelling to Ascot for every day of the meeting, London shopping provides a thousand ways to spend the winnings of the previous day.

Both men and women can enjoy a mouth watering experience at 66/70 Burlington Arcade, the double fronted shop of D. L. Lord. Here is possibly the finest collection of exclusive cashmere in the capital.

For women the range includes twin sets with the soft murmur of discretion, as well as cardigans and jumpers plus the attractive and exclusive scarves of Georgina von Etzdorf. For men there are warm-as-toast dressing gowns in cashmere at £585 and an assortment of sweaters, slippers and cardigans in from one to eight ply. The range of colours is often as many as a dozen. There are also lightweight alpaca pull-overs at £62.

For sheer discreet sumptuousness few salons can compare with Van Cleef & Arpels at 153 New Bond

Street. They have recreated the chic of their Paris shop and their pieces have the glamour you expect from one of the world's great jewellers where everything is inventive and original.

From June 4 there is an exclusive exhibition of their finest pieces in a price range from around £250 for a unique pistol grip lighter to an emerald necklace with a price ticket of almost £2 million. Admission is by invitation.

Another jeweller in Bond Street catering for the discriminating at No 29 is Holmes, whose speciality is antique and splendid secondhand jewellery and silver. On view recently was a George III silver, rectangular fruit or cake basket with a swing handle, created by Samuel Henkel in 1817 and priced at £950.

Equally rare and unusual was a silver mounted and decorated coconut cup dated 1795. Price: £350.

Another salon where there is always an inviting display of the finest silver is Marks Antiques at 49 Curzon Street. Here visitors seeking distinctive caissons of silver, or silver plate, cutlery will find an enormous choice. Not surprisingly, they flock here in their hundreds. I have never seen the shop empty. Last time I was there I was intrigued by a pair of solid silver hand cut crystal candlesticks at less than £55, and by a rather more expensive set of four George II salt cellars.

There is only one problem about a visit to Marks Antiques. You don't want to leave.



Rodin's 'The Age of Bronze', presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the sculptor in 1914, having already been shown at the Royal Academy in London in 1884.

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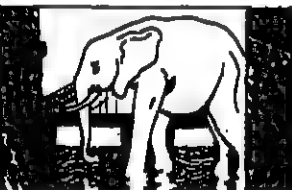
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(Continued on Page 16)

Jardine to Sell Hawaii Properties

He emphasised that the report leaked Thursday was a long-term view and that any plans would be discussed with the unions involved.



Jardine shares closed Thursday in Hong Kong at 12.30 dollars, up from 12 dollars on Wednesday.

The consent agreement settled commission concerns stemming from InterNorth's \$2.3-billion acquisition of Houston Natural Gas Co., the agency said.



brought threats from several U.S. creditor banks to withdraw from a \$4.2-billion debt-restructuring package for Argentina.

Mr. Tanaka said that the memo was "unauthorized and unapproved," and that within a week of its discovery, Hitachi management

"TWA is trying to buy time to prevent Mr. Icahn from doing what is his right, buying common stock," the investor's lawyer, Robert Hoe-

The consent agreement settled commission concerns stemming from InterNorth's \$2.3-billion acquisition of Houston Natural Gas Co., the agency said.

Cla. Française des Pétroles-T.P. will begin pumping crude from

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and the Chiu family have sold a 25-percent stake in Far East Bank Ltd. to state-owned China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.

RCA Corp., whose stock price has risen sharply this week, would

percent, of MGM Grand Hotels Inc. that it does not already own for \$18 apiece. The company said MGM Grand's preferred stock, 75-percent owned by Tracinda, will not be affected by the proposal.



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GE, SNECMA Picked by Ansett

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Service

PARIS — General Electric Co. of the United States and France's SNECMA group said Thursday they have won a \$75-million contract to install their engines in European-built Airbus aircraft to be supplied to Australia's Ansett airline.

The engine manufacturers said their jointly designed CFM 56-5 turbofan engine would be installed in the Airbus A-320 to be delivered to Ansett from July 1988.

Last week Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that builds the Airbus series, announced that Ansett had contracted to buy eight of the short-haul, A-320 aircraft, with options on another nine. The A-320, the latest member of the Airbus series, is due to fly in August, 1986 and enter service a year later.

Interstate Bank Bill Gains Support

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House subcommittee on financial institutions has approved legislation that could lead to full interstate banking by July 1990.

It also voted Wednesday to close the loophole that has spawned so-called non-bank banks, while permitting 109 of these limited-purpose institutions to continue operating.

The bill could come up before the full House Banking Committee as soon as next week, an aide said. The actions of the 30-member subcommittee are important because they usually foreshadow the vote by the full 49-member Banking Committee.

Representative Doug Barnard Jr., a Democrat of Georgia, led efforts to fashion a bill that would encourage regional banking without a trigger for nationwide interstate banking. But the committee voted 18-12 to require states that

opt for regional accords to go to full interstate banking by 1990 at the latest.

At that time, states would not be able to exclude any other states from their interstate banking pacts. In current regional arrangements, states have excluded money-center banks in New York and California to give smaller regional banks a chance to develop.

To avoid excessive concentration after full interstate banking is adopted, the bill would prohibit the 25 largest banks in terms of deposits from acquiring each other. A bank holding company could not acquire another bank if it would control more than 2.5 percent of total U.S. deposits or exceed a percentage of deposits set by any one state. The restriction would not apply to purchases of new banks or those with less than \$100 million in assets.

The subcommittee approved by a voice vote the bill to allow non-bank banks established as of May

9, 1984, to remain in existence. But no further expansion of the institutions would be permitted.

Non-bank banks have been used to get around federal restrictions on interstate banking or on who can own a bank. Federal law defines banks as institutions that both take checking account deposits and make commercial loans. Non-bank banks offer one service or the other, but not both.

The committee also dealt with concerns raised by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker about what he called non-thrift thrifts. At issue are thrift institutions taken over by commercial firms that want to take advantage of federal insurance but usually are interested in using the thrift's assets for non-banking purposes.

The subcommittee voted to create a qualified thrift test, meaning that for an institution to remain chartered as a savings association, it must keep 65 percent of its assets in housing-related activities.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Salomon Picks U.K. Brokers To Work on Japan Equities

By Colin Chapman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Salomon Brothers International Ltd. has joined the growing numbers of fund managers beating a path to Tokyo to take advantage of recent liberalization in Japan's financial system.

The firm will establish a Japanese equity research and distribution business and has hired two Japanese experts from a London stockbrokerage to carry out the plan.

They are Nicholas Bedford, a director in charge of Japanese business activities of W.I. Carr Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd. since 1982, and Christopher Mitchinson, also a director, who has served as a portfolio strategist with responsibility for Japanese research.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the U.K. merchant bank, has recruited John Holmes to be head of a new equity division to be formed as a subsidiary of Morgan Grenfell Securities. Mr. Holmes has been set up by the U.S. subsidiary of House, Govett, the British stockbrokerage concern. He will be assisted by Geoffrey Collier, formerly president of Vickers de Costa Securities Inc. in New York.

Amex Inc. of the United States has appointed Hans Imgrund as senior vice president for metals at Amex Europe, based in Paris. He will continue his present responsibilities for coordinating sales and marketing for all metals.

The U.K. Oil and Pipelines Agen-

cy, which is to replace the British National Oil Corp., is to be chaired by George Dunkley, the British government announced. Mr. Dunkley is to undertake the job on a part-time basis after retiring this fall from his position as deputy senior partner of the accounting firm Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The Department of Energy has also announced the appointment of Kenneth Vaughan as chief executive of the agency.

Intercontinental Hotels Corp., a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan Hotels PLC, promoted Hans G. Sternik, formerly president and chief operating officer, to chief executive officer, based in New York. Mr. Sternik succeeds Paul C. Sheeline, 63, who is to retire but will remain chairman and a member of the operating executive committee.

The Bank of England announced that Roy Croft is to be chief executive of the Securities and Investments Board and the Marketing of Investments Board, two bodies set up by the British government to issue licenses to those wishing to work in securities and investment industries. Mr. Croft is a deputy secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Qantas Airways Ltd., Australia's international airline, named John F. Ward deputy chief executive. He was formerly general manager, marketing, a position now filled by Peter Stanley, director of corporate planning since 1983. The airline has also announced that John

R. Ward is to become regional director for Europe and the Middle East, replacing D.J. Hillier, who is retiring. In another move Jim Bradfield has been appointed director of cargo.

Bankers Trust Co. of the United States has appointed Chris Corrigan, presently managing director of BT Australia Ltd., to head its Asia-Pacific operations, based in Hong Kong. Ahead of this move, due to take place later this year, Mr. Corrigan has resigned as chairman of the Australian Merchant Bankers' Association, and is to be replaced in this role by P.R.W. Rollinson, managing director of Commercial Continental Ltd., owned by Sanwa Bank of Japan.

Chemical Bank of the United States has appointed Chun Choy Tang as general manager of its Singapore branch and country manager. He is a vice-president of the bank and was previously on special assignment in New York working on the bank's Asia, Middle East, Africa and Treasury divisions.

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GM's Purchase of Hughes Continues Diversification

(Continued from Page 13)

basic car or truck from a mechanical product, which includes a few electrical subsystems, to one with major electromechanical and electronic elements."

But according to some analysts, the technology flow may be two-way. Some of the cost cutting and production efficiency techniques that Detroit has learned over the last few years may well apply to Hughes operations. These have been "on-cost-plus basis for years and are inefficient," observed Arthur G. Davis, an analyst with Frost, Ball & Turben. "GM could

apply its manufacturing technology and maybe make Hughes a low-cost bidder for future contracts," he said.

Most analysts expect GM to treat Hughes somewhat differently than EDS. Hughes will be an independent subsidiary of a new corporation, GM Hughes Electronics, which will also include GM's Delco Electronics and Delco Systems divisions.

Although EDS is also a separate corporation, GM has turned over most of its internal information-processing operations to EDS, which means the subsidiary is gain-

ing control over the nervous system of the entire corporation.

Hughes, however, is expected to continue to operate its business as before, sharing technology with the rest of GM but not becoming deeply involved in the management of unrelated parts of the corporation.

The Hughes takeover continues a remarkable series of acquisitions, joint ventures and reorganizations that have come since GM was shaken to its foundations in 1980 with a loss of \$763 million—its first since the 1920s—at the realization that Japanese companies could make

high-quality cars at a lower cost.

Since then, GM has eliminated entire divisions, such as Fisher Body, in an effort to streamline its manufacturing, and grouped its five car divisions into two supergroups to speed new model development. It has formed a joint venture with Fanuc Inc. to produce robots and one with Toyota Motor Corp. to make Chevrolet Nova subcompacts.

GM has also invested in small companies that are developing computer programs with artificial intelligence and those that make vision systems for automated equipment.

According to securities analysts, the immediate financial impact of the Hughes takeover on GM will be modest, because of the automaker's giant size. "GM is going to have close to \$100 billion in sales this year," observed David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "Hughes is 3 percent of that."

Nevertheless, he said, the profits of Hughes, if combined with EDS's outside earnings, would give GM an additional annual income approaching \$1 billion, which could be quite useful when auto sales next go into a cyclical downturn. GM earned \$4.5 billion in 1984.

Mr. Smith has said GM may be as much as 30 percent diversified by the end of the decade, but said he was not looking for acquisitions simply for reasons of earnings. Any GM buy, he has said, will have to bring in new technology, as with Hughes, or improve operations, as with EDS.

Big Advances In Robotics

(Continued from Page 13)

two groups. Larger companies have resources to sell not just robots, but application solutions to end-users. Smaller companies seem to be concentrating on supplying robots to the larger ones.

Vision and force-sensing systems for robots are available today. On the horizon is a development that could add new dimensions to robot adaptability: artificial intelligence programming.

With artificial intelligence programming, a robot facing an obstacle would try different solutions. "An intelligent robot learns how to adapt to its environment and continue its task," Leslie D. Interante and John E. Biegel wrote in a paper delivered at the conference.

GM and Egyptian Officials Plan Talks On Production of Small Automobiles

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. has said it plans to begin discussions with Egyptian officials on proposals for a second GM production venture in Egypt.

GM received a letter of intent from Egyptian officials to "initiate negotiations for production of passenger cars of two-liter or less displacement for the local Egyptian market," the U.S. automaker said Wednesday.

GM and Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan are completing a plant near Cairo that will produce small trucks. GM owns 31 percent of that operation, Isuzu 21 percent and private Egyptian investors the rest, said Jack Harned, a GM spokesman.

Mr. Harned said that the new plant, at a site not yet determined, probably would be a joint venture between GM, private Egyptian investors and perhaps that country's government, although that, too, has not been determined.

The plan also calls for the development of a new component industry supported by several major U.S. and European corporations, GM said.

The Egyptian market imports 70,000 to 90,000 small- and medium-sized vehicles a year, primarily from Europe, Mr. Harned said.

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Mr. Sol Kerzner, Managing Director of Sun Hotels International, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."



Mr. Sol Kerzner, Managing Director of Sun Hotels International

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On the banks of the Chobe River in Botswana, half an hour from the Victoria Falls, Sun Hotels International's Chobe Lodge offers every comfort in Africa's richest game country. Here are found the biggest herds of African elephants in the world.

In the Pilanesberg mountains in Bophuthatswana, glittering Sun City draws two million visitors a year from all over the Sub-Continent and the world. This sophisticated US\$100-million hotel-casino complex in an extensive Eden-like garden in the Bushveld has been the scene of million dollar golf and tennis tournaments, as well as world heavyweight title fights.

Frank Sinatra, Liza Minelli, Rod Stewart, Elton John, Queen, Olivia Newton-John, Julio Iglesias, Shirley Bassey, Liberace, and many other stars have appeared in this glamorous African answer to Las Vegas.

The 244-room Cascades Hotel, linked to the rest of the huge complex by overhead monorail, opened recently, bringing the number of four and five star rooms available at Sun City to about 900.

In Transkei, on one of the most rugged and spectacular beaches in Africa, there is the breathtaking Wild Coast Sun. Lesotho and Swaziland are two other African states for whom Sun Hotels International resorts are an important source of foreign exchange.

Occupancies for most of the resorts top 80 per cent year-round. New multi-million dollar hotels and casinos are planned for the Wild Coast Sun, Thaba

Nchu in Bophuthatswana, and at Port Louis Mauritius. This far flung string of dramatically different resorts, together with declining Southern African currencies, enables Sun Hotels International to offer irresistible packages to Europeans and Americans at incredibly low prices.

The only countries in Southern Africa in which Sun Hotels International does not boast international four and five star resorts are the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Sun Hotels International was founded by legendary South African hotel king, Sol Kerzner, in October 1983.

Mr. Kerzner has been one of the world's most successful hoteliers. Starting with his own small hotel in Durban 22 years ago, Mr. Kerzner, with South African Breweries as a majority sleeping partner, established and built up Southern Sun Hotels. This chain of 26 large, luxurious four and five star hotels spanned South Africa and its neighbouring territories and has been hugely successful.

Mr. Kerzner introduced large Hawaiian-styled hotels to Southern Africa, each with its own distinct architectural theme. They came to dominate the industry.

Mr. Kerzner's most outrageously imaginative and daring scheme was Sun City. He spent many millions of dollars creating a veritable Kubla Khan pleasure dome miles from civilisation in the African bush—and has been richly rewarded, for Sun City is one of the world's most profitable hotel casino complexes.

Under Mr. Kerzner, Southern Sun's earnings and dividends grew at an average compound rate of more than 30 per cent per annum in a 14-year period. It owned nearly all its hotels and casinos and kept debt at low levels—even though it paid out 70 per cent of its earnings in dividends. Its share price quintupled in four years.

In 1983, following a change in control of S.A. Breweries, Mr. Kerzner and SAB parted. SAB took all the South African hotels. Mr. Kerzner and partners took Sun City and the rest of Southern Sun's interests outside South Africa.

Gaming is not permitted inside the Republic, so all Southern Sun's casinos came into Sun Hotels International. A few months later all Holiday Inns' interests in Southern Africa, but outside the Republic, also came into Sun Hotels International. This brought the lucrative Wild Coast Sun into the portfolio.

This complicated series of takeovers brought the powerful Safmarine and Rennie Holdings groups into an alliance with Mr. Kerzner.

Growth of Sun Hotels International has been even more spectacular than that of high growth Southern Sun.

Had the various units making up Sun Hotels International been together in present form in the five years to June 1984, profits would have grown at an average rate of 56 per cent p.a. compounded. The company today turns over US\$150-million and earns about US\$40-million before tax. Assets, at historical cost, total US\$200-million.

"By any standard, we are a major force in the hotel and gaming industry," says Mr. Kerzner. "In the next phase of our development, we intend to take the expertise we have developed in Southern Africa and employ it in Europe and perhaps the U.S."

Sun Hotels International aims to be a truly international company. It is registered in London and has established a headquarters and sales office there. There are sales offices in Germany and the U.S. as well.

Deputy Managing Director, Peter Bacon, a long-time colleague of Mr. Kerzner, is based in London with a specific brief to expand the group aggressively outside Southern Africa.

Sun Hotels International's parent, Kerzner, recently acquired 40 per cent of the fast growing Knick Leisure Group in the U.K. This provided a foothold in European leisure and brought the dynamic Mr. David Hudd into the Kerzner-Bacon team.

Knick's present interests are all performing well. The company has more than £10-million of cash and the ability to issue highly valued shares in future acquisitions. It will expand present operations and look for further opportunities in leisure in the U.K. and Europe.

Mr. Kerzner's reputation for performance went before him, for Knick's share price on the over-the-counter market in London almost doubled from 38p to 66p on news of the deal.

"Sun Hotels International's next major project," says Mr. Kerzner, "is likely to be a casino hotel costing more than US\$100-million. We are investigating several proposals and hope to make an announcement before the end of the year."

Investors are already anticipating the success of Sun Hotels International's drive into Europe and America, for Kerzner, the holding company, is one of the highest rated stocks on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.



Sun International

June 6**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

SPORTS

Celtics Tie Series on Last Shot

Johnson Beats Lakers, 107-105

By Thomas Bonk
Los Angeles Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Time, and perhaps the season, was running out for the Boston Celtics. Larry Bird said he was counting the seconds in his head just before he put the ball in Dennis Johnson's hands.

Five, four, three. Then Bird passed to Johnson, standing 21 feet away from the basket. Johnson shot. Two, one. The ball dropped through the hoop.

The Celtics beat the clock and beat the Los Angeles Lakers, 107-105, Wednesday night, on a last-second shot by a guy who is supposed to be struggling with his outside shot.

"I always figure I'm gonna make something when I throw it up there," said Johnson, who certainly figured right this time.

Suddenly the National Basketball Association's best-of-seven championship series was tied at two victories each. In the brief time it took for Johnson's game-winning shot to fall, the Celtics reclaimed their home-court advantage as well as an edge of another sort.

"When it comes down to a last-second shot and you lose, that really hurts," said the Lakers' James Worthy.

But the Lakers had scored only 11 points the last seven minutes of the game, had just three points in the last two minutes, committed three turnovers in four possessions down the stretch and let Larry Bird get away from them for the first time in the series.

The Lakers blew a seven-point lead early in the fourth quarter when Bird took control of the game. Bone chips may be floating in his right elbow, but Bird sent eight consecutive points flowing through the basket in just over a minute and a half.

"For the last couple of games, we haven't had him," said Dennis Johnson. "It was nice to see Larry back."

Bird also stole the ball twice



Larry Bird and the Lakers' Kurt Rambis struggled mightily for a rebound early in fourth game of championship series.

from Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who had a rough time getting off his hook shot against a double- and triple-teaming defense.

Abdul-Jabbar made just four hook shots this game, but two came within a minute of each other late in the fourth quarter and the second gave the Lakers a 102-99 lead with 2:03 remaining.

But for the next 104 seconds, the Lakers' offense could produce only one free throw, by Abdul-Jabbar.

Danny Ainge, another Celtic guard who had been scatter-shotting for a couple of games, dropped in two pressure jumpers from long distance to put Boston ahead. With 19 seconds left, Magic Johnson made a shot after rebounding a miss by Abdul-Jabbar and the score was tied for the last time.

The Celtics called a timeout and

tried to run a play for Bird. But he was double-teamed, so Johnson wound up with the ball and a chance to be a hero. He did not miss his opportunity.

"It was just like a bombing raid," said the Celtics' Cedric Maxwell. "Danny dropped a couple, then D. J. drops the A-bomb."

All series long, the Lakers have packed their defense to the middle and dared the Celtics to beat them from the outside.

"The ball went to a player who we probably wanted to shoot it, and he buried it," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley.

Johnson, who had made only 9 of his last 32 shots coming into the game, made 11 of 20. He started off shooting from the inside and at halftime, when the Celtics held a 59-58 lead, he had 17 points, 10 coming on five drives to the basket.

"We didn't come out messin' around tonight," he said.

Johnson then finished off the Lakers from the outside, with the last 2 of his 27 points. Teammate Kevin McHale got 28 and Bird 27. Those numbers offset the 21 points from Abdul-Jabbar, who took only 14 shots, and 20 points, 11, rebounds and 12 assists by Magic Johnson.

There were no incidents of bad temper in either half, and that may not have worked to the Lakers' favor. Before the game the vice president of the NBA, Scotty Stirling, met with Riley and the Celtics' coach, K.C. Jones, and told them to inform their players to cool it with the rough stuff.

Bob McAdoo said Riley told the Lakers to expect quick whistles from the referees.

"I think that made us timid defensively," McAdoo said. "We just didn't go at it as aggressively as we did the last two games. Why I don't really know. This team has a tendency to get a little soft after winning a game. Maybe we were getting too comfortable."

There will be little comfort for the Lakers now, because after Friday night's fifth game of the series, at the Forum, games 6 and 7 will be played in Boston Garden.

Evert, Navratilova Gain French Open Final

By Sam Abr
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Experience overcame youth Thursday in the French Open tennis championships as Martina Navratilova, seeded No. 1, and Chris Evert Lloyd, seeded No. 2, advanced to the women's singles finals over much younger opponents.

"That certainly wasn't one of my finest matches," said Navratilova, 28, after she struggled to defeat Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 21, a West German who was seeded No. 8. She triumphed, 6-4, 6-4, despite many unforced errors, including five double faults.

"I didn't serve well. I didn't pass well," Navratilova admitted, "but I kept my cool and played well enough to win. That's reassuring for the final."

"She didn't have a bad day, I had a good day," Kohde-Kilsch said. "She's very steady, she never has a bad day."

The world's top-ranked women's player and the defending champion in the French Open, Navratilova did not seem overly concerned by her off day before the final Saturday on the red clay center court at Roland Garros Stadium.

"I've lost only 21 games so far in the tournament," she pointed out, "so I'm not doing too badly." She has, in fact, not lost a set here or a match since March, when she began wearing glasses on court.

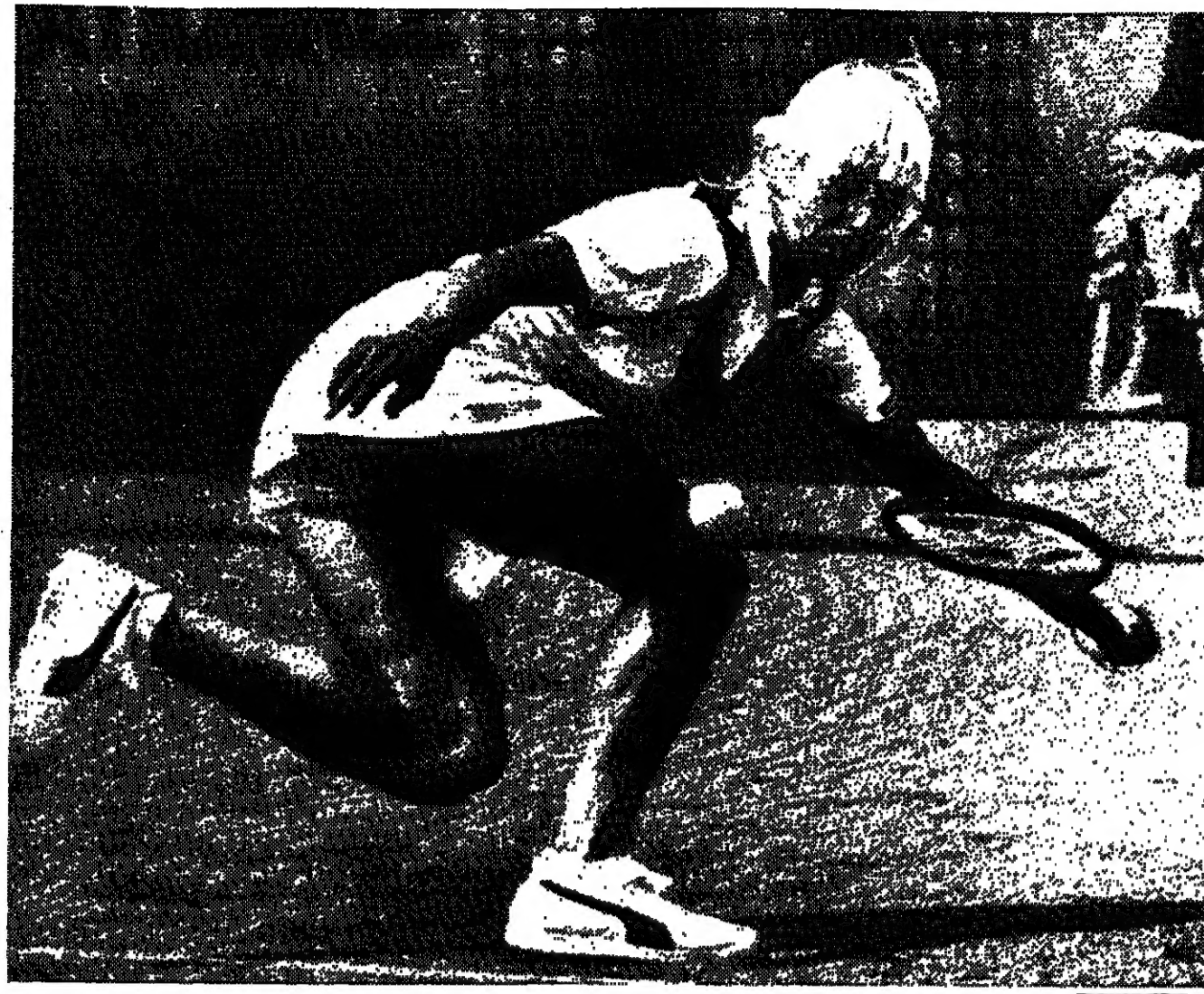
Perhaps because of this, Evert sounded distinctly unheated about her chances in the final, which will be a rematch of last year's championship, won by Navratilova, 6-3, 6-1. "Martina and I play each other so many times," she said, "and the last three years it hasn't been close to even. So I'm hoping for the best."

The start of the match was delayed 45 minutes by a rainstorm. Then the players left the court again, after having played only four minutes, when another downpour swept across the city.

Evert had a relatively easy time in her semifinal, beating Gabriela Sabatini, 6-4, 6-1.

The men's semifinals will be played Friday, with top-seeded Andre Agassi taking on Mats Wilander, the 1982 French Open winner, and defending champion Ivan Lendl playing third-seeded Jimmy Connors.

At 15, Sabatini, an Argentine



Martina Navratilova raced to return the ball during 6-4, 6-4 victory over Claudia Kohde-Kilsch in French Open semifinal.

and the No. 14 seed, was half the age of Evert and the youngest woman to reach the semifinals of the French Open, an event Evert has won five times. At this time last year, Sabatini was competing in the juniors championship in Paris, and winning it.

She was obviously the crowd favorite, a condition that bemused Evert, who remembered back more than a decade when she was a teenager and the fans' darling. "It was strange for me," she said. "The crowd is usually even or a little on my side. But not today. I think it's normal that they should be for her."

She's going to be a star. They were that way for me 15 years ago."

In the second set, with a 1-0 lead, Evert hit a ball that the baseline judge called out. Evert appealed to the umpire and was upheld, winning a replay. Many in the capacity crowd of 16,000 began whistling and booing in disapproval and Evert was unable to serve because of the noise.

When the crowd finally quieted, Sabatini returned the serve too long and the whistling resumed. Finally Evert was able to serve again and when she hit a return too long, the spectators applauded. "I think the

crowd wanted her to win," she said. "They were really booing."

Despite the commotion, Evert won the game easily and broke Sabatini in the next to win easily. "The second set was a real good set," Evert said, "because I was really concentrating. In the first set, it got pretty intense after I had her 5-1 and then lost my concentration and she made it 5-4. Once I won the first set, I was home free."

Sabatini is fast and strong, but was not strong enough Thursday to slug it out successfully with Evert. "I was tired and didn't really play well," Sabatini said. "Not really

tired, but I felt the match escaping me and I lost concentration."

"I'm very satisfied. 'Even though I lost, I think I accomplished a lot here and I'm happy.' She added that she did not think the umpire's decision affected the outcome of the match.

Counterfeit Tickets

Earlier, United Press International reported:

A printer and an employee in the city's sports department have been arrested for counterfeiting as many as 1,400 tickets to the French Open tennis championships, police said Wednesday.

A police spokesman, Thierry Bouloque, said 1,200 tickets were seized Monday at the home of Jean-Pierre Rembert, an official in the city's sports services department. Printing plates and other materials used to make the tickets were found at a local printing plant, and Rembert, 37, and printer Didier Morrison, 36, were arrested and charged with fraud, Bouloque said.

He said that between 150 and 200 of the counterfeit tickets were taken from unwitting tennis fans at the gates of Roland Garros Stadium where the tournament is held. Those tickets had been sold for between \$22 and \$45 and covered games from the fourth round last weekend to the men's singles final Sunday.

Bouloque said police laboratory technicians were able to trace the printer by analyzing the counterfeit tickets. They were sold on the street outside the stadium, where ticket scalpers do a lively business throughout the two-week tournament. Although counterfeit tickets are often found at boxing matches in Paris, Bouloque said, it was the first time they had been found at the French Open.

Sabatini: Latest Heir Apparent or Next Burnout?

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

PARIS — She had sat through a news conference lasting more than half an hour, answering questions posed in three languages. She had posed for publicity pictures.

"Now," said her coach, Patrice Apey, "she needs some time to go and be a little girl."

The moments when Gabriela Sabatini can be a little girl are increasingly rare. It is easy to forget, watching her on a tennis court at the French Open, that she is two weeks past her 15th birthday.

In women's tennis, little girls winning big matches has become the norm. Chris Evert Lloyd started the trend when she reached the semifinals at the U.S. Open in 1971, when she was 16. Since, Tracy Austin, Pam Shriver, Andrea Jaeger, Kathleen Horvath, Kathy Rinaldi and Andrea Temesvari have made headlines long before they were ready for strokes.

Now, there is Sabatini. She has ground strokes and she can serve, volley. She is 5 feet 8 (1.72 meters), weighs 121 pounds (54.8 kilograms) and is a natural athlete. Quietly, tennis people are saying she could be the player who combines the elegance and grace of Evert with the athletic ability of Martina Navratilova.

Sabatini is too young to understand words like burnout and burden. "Right now all I want to worry about is now," she said. "I'm happy with what I'm doing. I'm not worried about the future."

But others remember Austin winning the U.S. Open at 16, unable to play at 20. Horvath qualifying for the

U.S. Open at 14, plagued by injuries at 18. Jaeger, ranked No. 2 in the world at 16, a burnout at 19. Temesvari, ranked No. 7 at 17, losing first-round matches at 19; her father said this week he never should have taken his daughter out of high school.

"We are aware of all those things," said Apey, a former Chilean Davis Cup player who discovered Sabatini two years ago during a tournament in Buenos Aires. "One of my jobs is to protect her. I want her to be with friends her own age whenever possible."

"When she discovers boys, which will be soon, that too can be a problem. But I think, in the end, none of it will matter. She plays better at 15 than anyone ever has. She is going to be a champion."

"If I had to pick two players who have a chance to be No. 1 from the young ones right now, they would be Gabby and Steffi Graf," a 15-year-old West German, Evert said. "Right now, I think Steffi probably wants it a little more. I see that in her eyes. But Gabby may have more natural talent."

Sabatini has quit school and some days she is on the court for nine hours. She admits she sometimes is homesick but says it is not a problem.

Navratilova favors a proposal before the International Tennis Federation that would prevent women from playing full time on tour until age 16.

"I think Austin and Jaeger were as good, if not better, at 15," she said. "But Sabatini's game is different than theirs. They were more like Chris. I just hope she can handle it all. Others haven't been able to."



Gabriela Sabatini

Outside, It Was Show Time

By Rich Tosches
United Press International

INGLEWOOD, California — They came in early and they came in late. But mostly they came in limousines and minks for Wednesday night's fourth game of the NBA championship series.

From 4 P.M. until after the 6 P.M. tipoff more than 90 limousines — from the economy models that seat only six to the stretch versions into which could be fitted all the Irish in Boston — cruised into the Forum parking lot.

Slowly the limos made their way through pedestrian traffic, through the oaks and albs. And, one by one, they slowed to a halt in front of the Forum Club, where the rich and famous, plus those who are only rich or only famous, gather for drinks before the game.

From there the limos' passengers proceeded to their seats, the court-side seats that cost \$150 each, the same amount they probably spent for gasoline for the trip to Inglewood in their mammoth machines.

One woman popped from her white stretch limo with diamonds flashing in the Southern California sun. Behind her came three guys with no necks, very obviously bodyguards. An attempt to engage the woman in chatter failed miserably.

"The lady does not talk," one of the no-necks said tersely.

What do you mean she does not talk? How, then, does she order room service?

The parade of princes and princesses continued. Limo after limo. Bulging wallets after bulging wallets.

Finally, only 10 minutes before game time, the show-stopper arrived. A blinding white limo motored through the parking lot, looking much like the 50 or so that preceded it.

Except that this limo had a dog on it. Not a chrome hood ornament dog. A flesh-and-blood dog. With glistening white fur. And teeth. Standing majestically on the roof.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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OBSERVER

Let's Hear It for Greed

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Kelverton wanted to accuse me of greed. I could see that, and it angered me that he was holding back.

"You think I'm greedy, don't you, Kelverton?" I said, licking my fingers preparatory to counting the stack of \$100 bills he had just placed in my possession. "Say it, greedy."

"Nonsense," he said.

"What a prig he was. You have a strange idea of nonsense," I said, waving the sheaf of \$100 bills under his nose.

This was money I had made him extract from the life savings of a small band of widows and orphans on whose behalf he had come to me. They wanted to hold a garage sale, hoping to raise funds to pay for surgery on the hands of a widowed violinist so that she might someday play the violin again.

Thanks to their ignorance of the market economy, however, they had neglected to buy a garage years ago when garages were cheap. So they had asked Kelverton to be so good as to sell them a garage for permission to hold their sale on a vacant lot that had been willed to me long ago.

I gave it to Kelverton straight from the shoulder.

"Kelverton, there are scarcely 10 people on the planet capable of playing the violin without making me scream for mercy, so don't ask me for free rent on my lot."

"Callous and cold-blooded," he said. Being an American, he knows how to flatter his countrymen.

"That's kind of you," I said. "Perhaps you'd like to characterize my nose and mind with hyperbatic adjectives modifying a noun defining me as a practitioner of America's favorite -ism."

"You're a hard-boiled, tough-minded pragmatist," he said.

I loved it. Why be modest when you have nothing to be modest about? When you're the greatest, stand up and tell the whole world, "I'm the greatest."

Same for nose, mind and -ism. Let the world hear from you loud and clear. "My nose is the hardest, my mind the toughest, and my pragmatism the praggiest!"

What makes me wish somebody would punch the world's Kelvertons in their soft noses is their attitude toward greed. They think

there's something unspeakable about greed.

Back when Jack Paar ran the NBC "Tonight" show the network kept him under hawklike surveillance for fear he might say "toilet" on television. Well, nowadays everybody can say "toilet" on television, as well as anything else, provided it's vulgar.

Except "greed." The one thing no one dares utter on television or anyplace else is a sentence conceding the existence of greed in American life, as, for example, "Wow! The greed is so deep in Washington these days you might as well be in New York."

So it amused me to toy with Kelverton when he came pleading for widows and orphans who wanted my lot for the philanthropic marketing of old bottles and second-hand clothes.

"Widows, orphans, a poor artist dreaming of once again being able to play the violin..." He looked ready to weep.

"It is the market economy that makes our country the envy of all mankind," I noted. "In a market economy, those who want to use another's vacant lot to enrich surgeons must pay."

I named an outrageous one-day rental.

"Brutal, heartless, merciless," spluttered Kelverton. I blushed at praise normally reserved for the great Clint Eastwood.

"I'd like to think so," I told him, "but the dull fact is I'm just greedy and proud to be so, for an American where greed was dead would be a dead country."

I did not finish, for at the words "greed" and "greedy" he recoiled in pain, as those NBC vice presidents must once have recoiled when they imagined Jack Paar saying "toilet."

There was no way they could make the rent selling castoffs, but if you're a nose for the way of the world you know that even widows and orphans will dig into capital for a crack at the sweet publicity of the TV news. And with a widowed violinist's future at stake, what TV station can resist the temptation to bring a tear to the public eye?

So what's so shameful? Greed is only human, like everything else.

New York Times Service

Turning Mined Land Into Huge Earth Sculptures

By Douglas C. McGill

New York Times Service

OTTAWA, Illinois — On the shores of the Illinois River here, an unusual collaboration between a sculptor, a mining company, a state agency and a philanthropic group is transforming a forest destroyed by coal mining into one of the world's largest outdoor sculptures.

The work, entitled "Effigy Tumuli," is designed by the artist Michael Heizer, and consists of five earth mounds in the shape of animals indigenous to the region: a catfish, a frog, a turtle, a snake and a water spider.

"My idea was to make American art, as opposed to living in New York and making paintings derived from the European tradition," said Heizer, who has lived on a ranch in the Nevada desert since 1972.

"As long as you're going to make a sculpture, why not make one that competes with a 747, or the Empire State Building, or the Golden Gate Bridge," he said.

"Why should there be more commercial in this society to architectural engineering than to art, particularly sculpture?"

Each up to 1,000 feet long and 25 feet high (300 by 7.5 meters), the mounds will cover a plateau a mile long and half a mile wide (1.6 by 0.8 kilometers), constituting perhaps the largest outdoor sculpture to be built in the United States since Mount Rushmore was completed in 1941.

Yet the sculptures were also created as part of an ambitious environmental program to restore Illinois lands that were devastated by unregulated coal mining through the early 1940s, and to stop the pollution of forests and rivers caused by abandoned mines, whose acidic soil kills plants and animals.

Since 1977, coal companies in the United States have been taxed to pay for the agricultural and landscaping procedures necessary to restore such destroyed land to life. State agencies are allocated funds for reclamation of mined land, and the building of "Effigy Tumuli," which Illinois hopes to turn into a tourist attraction, probably qualifies as the most unusual reclamation project to date.

"If this land was going to be reclaimed, I thought it should be done in a way that's creative and unique," said Edmund B. Thornton, the chairman of the Ottawa Silica Co., the mining company that donated the land to Illinois for the project. "This is the largest site sculpture ever envisioned, and will be the largest ever constructed and built."

By next spring, the project's planned completion date, the plateau should be transformed into a sculpture park, planted with grass and with walking paths weaving through the mounds. The cost will be approximately \$1 million. Almost all costs will go toward building dirt, with no need for steel or complex building procedures. The funds will come from the state's Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council, the agency that oversees such restoration.

The Ottawa Silica Co. Foundation, a philanthropic group of which Thornton is president, initiated the project, commissioned Heizer and will pay his fee, which will be separate from the \$1-million construction cost.

It is Heizer's hope that the "Effigy Tumuli" will add a new dimension to what he regards as the unending but ancient American tradition of outdoor monumental sculpture, stretching from the Mayan pyramids of the Yucatan to the presidential busts carved by the artist Gutzon Borglum at Mount Rushmore, South Dakota.

The earth mounds of "Effigy Tumuli," in fact, are themselves inspired by the ancient burial mounds, or tumuli, made by early



Michael Heizer's "Effigy Tumuli," as seen on location; from left: snake, turtle, catfish, frog, water spider.

North American Indians. The mounds, often built in the shapes of animals, are thought to have been used for religious and ceremonial purposes, and date from around 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. They are still found scattered throughout the Middle West, a number of them in Illinois.

As might be expected with a project of such dimensions, the genesis of "Effigy Tumuli" has not been without problems or controversy. Heizer's original plan called for eight animal mounds to be built on the plateau. A salamander, a bird and a beaver, however, were dropped after cost studies.

At a critical juncture, after many months of planning and topographic studies, another cost study greatly underestimated the price of building the mounds, sparking a public outcry that almost stopped the project.

The practical and aesthetic challenges to the artist also proved difficult.

"I'm an equipment operator, not an engineer," Heizer explained. "To build the mounds I had to learn how to make elevation studies, topographic maps. I had to study soil mechanics and slope permeability."

The aesthetic problem, in essence, was to create a form that satisfied at least three requirements: that it be quickly recognizable as an animal, that its design be adaptable to the topography of

the plateau, and that it express the sculptor's artistic sensibility — that it "look like a Heizer."

"I tried mammals, but mammals didn't work," said Heizer about the early stages of the project's design. "They look like something you'd see in a Disney cartoon. Then I found insects. They have a very simple and profound geometry. They are neglected thematic material."

The discovery of insects led him to design the water spider, and then to analyze the catfish, the turtle, the snake and the frog in similar fashion.

"To essentialize a catfish, volumetrically, without distortion, was the challenge," Heizer said.

The process, however, was more complex than constructing a single animal model and scrutinizing its geometry with a slide rule and compass.

Instead, Heizer collected scores of photographs of each animal, noting the differences in forms between each species, and adapting those forms so that they were both buildable and matched the existing topography of the plateau.

When it came time to design the catfish, for example, Heizer tried to fashion the mound after the species of catfish most common in the area.

"We were shooting for a bullfish, but to make it do-able, we had to use a South American catfish," the artist explained. "The bullfish dorsal fin was too high; it

wouldn't hold. So we used the Paraguayan dorsal."

At first glance, "Effigy Tumuli" would seem an artistic departure for Heizer, whose best-known works are two monumental, abstract sculptures in the Nevada desert.

One is a mile-long notch that he dynamited out of desert rock along a cliff; the second is a monumental wall, half pure geometric abstraction, half pure geometry, situated in a desert about 50 miles from the nearest small town.

If it is ever finished, another Heizer work in progress near Tonopah, Nevada, will become one of the largest man-made works of art in the world. Designed to be a mile long and 500 feet high, it is being constructed from earth being removed from a nearby mountain by the Anaconda Mining Company, which is mining molybdenum.

To Heizer, the animal-shaped earth mounds in the Illinois forest are a natural artistic progression.

"It's a never-before-been-tried, difficult to manage, nearly impossible project that's had its problems. The principle of cooperating with people to make this thing buildable was where the real challenge lay."

What's more, he added, the logistical problems of erecting pyramid-sized sculptures in the Nevada desert prepared him well for the task of mound-building in Illinois.

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PEOPLE

Tom Stoppard to Debut As Director in Chicago

The playwright Tom Stoppard will make his directorial debut next year at the Chicago Theater Festival, directing a 17-member spiff from Britain's National Theater.

The production will feature Ian McKellen and Edward Petherbridge, two of Britain's most accomplished actors and the leader of the new troupe, Petherbridge, just back in London from an appearance on Broadway with Glenda Jackson in "Strange Interlude."

Stoppard, who has directed the Chicago performance, would include three works, including Stoppard directing "The Real Inspector Hound." "We want to have a little flag for the old-fashioned theater company," where actors are in charge, McKellen said.

Peter Sellers, director of the American National Theater in Washington, advised anyone who wanted to see worthwhile drama in the United States to see the strong regional theater companies. "Make New York your last stop," he said.

"More on U.S. theater in Weekend page 9." "Frankly, the problem right now is a very scary, in fact, pernicious, absence of idealism that has 'invaded every fabric of the country,'" Sellers told a National Press Club luncheon Wednesday.

"If you cannot be idealistic in the theater, where can you be idealistic?" said the 27-year-old innovator, who has called himself "the most depressed actor in America."

Sellers, the 1983 recipient of a five-year, no-strings-attached grant from the MacArthur Foundation in Chicago, was hired last July to direct the new American National Theater at the Kennedy Center.

The Reverend John Freeman, 70, died of a heart attack on his 70th birthday, completing 253 circuits around a track on a year faster than his 69-mile run a year ago. Freeman's birthday was Tuesday but he died on the finish line at Aloha High School's track in Oregon on Wednesday.

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